H. CHAPIN,
W ENGLAND
Agency,
Hay's Building, Boston.
OFFICE OF THE
W ENGLAND
ADVERTISER,
NT OCTAVO MONTHLY
Office, or mailed on receipt of
stamp for postage. 201

. Streeter's
TIC LINIMENT!
e in the Known World, for
and External Use.
in all its stages. We guarantee in
three minutes, Chilblains
cures Rheumatism, and Cures
Galls and Scratches, and
in oxen or horses by cuts and
y. It instantly removes all aches
internally, for Diarrhœa, Cramps
Stomach and Bowels, etc. It is
stands unrivaled in its
tor claims it as a never failing
not give entire satisfaction in
agent will refund your money.

ST OF PELEG SIMMONS.
go, a trouble commenced in my
ch finally drew my head over,
back between my shoulders. I
posture, but had a little contr
I suffered with frequent spasms,
my life. It was with great diffi
swallow, on account of my head
to the manner described. I
physicians in this section, but
d, and my complaint continued
ent to the hospital in Boston,
ained ten months, without de-
to feet, grew worse, and finally
the 5th of April, 1857. I com-
Dr. Streeter's "Magnetic Lini-
y few days could use my head
to straighten, and the spasms
continued using the Liniment
ering, until now, being fully
ural form, and having the free
and limb. I feel that "Richard
My recovery is regarded by all
, as all but a miracle, and for
under Providence, to the Mag-
to that only. This statement
of my own accord, in hopes it
o others similarly afflicted.
PELEG SIMMONS.
March 30, 1859.
ned, neighbors of said Peleg
at the foregoing is a true state-
ugh it gives but a faint idea of
of suffering.
E. STEPHEN BRADFORD.
EZRA FULLER.
state that for the cure of the
, the town of Kingston, it is
gratuitously a added to the
B. STREETER.
ARD will be paid to any one
the above statements, if not
represented.
& CO., Manufacturers, South
tern Office: C. A. TYLER,

L. HOWE & FRENCH, Dru
ER & CO., Boston, Mass.
ve generally. Price 25 and 50

ITURE.
ND PLAIN,
AND LATEST DESIGNS,
REDUCED PRICES.

& BANCROFT,
Washington St.
AN EXAMINATION OF
OTH AS TO QUALITY
EELING CONFIDENT
ACILITIES FOR THE
OF GOOD WORK
SSED.

to Purchase,
EY STOCK,
FECT PEDIGREE.
wn or Squirrel Grey
to six years old.
WM. CROZIER.
rthport, Long Island

rnace Company,
RS OF WROUGHT IRON
m, Water and Gas.
AND PARLOR STOVES,
RE AND CASTINGS.
and 98 NORTH STREET,
ry st North Dighton.

Knitting Machine,
of any size, MITTENS,
rming each article as by hand.
re where the best Sewing Ma-
See testimonial circular in
hich no other machine can
of stamp.
N. CLARK, Agent,
13 Washington St., Boston.

Waters'
HAIR INVIGORATOR.
OFFICE, 39 State St., Boston,
Sir: I have analyzed
Vigorator" and find that it is
and contains medicinal ingre
ontain either Sulphur, Lead,
ous substances.
cially suited for preparation; a good
llent dressing for the hair.
spectfully,
S. DANA HAYES,
State Assayer Massachusetts.
urr & Co., Carter & Wiley,
4 State street, Boston, Mass.

re for Catarrh!
BERITT'S
n Catarrh Remedy.
BOSTON, June 19, 1866.
RITT & Co.—Gents: For the
s afflicted with Chronic Ca-
many Catarrh Remedies, but
I tried yours. When I com-
ed nearly lost my voice; but
completely restored it to me
so all who are troubled with
orth America's Catarrh Rem-
tisfied with the results.
N. S. LILLIE.
teen years by Am. Ex. Co.
are a sample of what we are
warrant it to give immediate
as can be attested by thous-

e. Price $1 25 a package,
RITT & CO., Proprietors,
office, 117 Hanover Street.
IRCULAR.
Boston. M. S. BURR & Co.,
6eod-12t

e Notices
of Massachusetts
Probate Court.
of-Kin, and all other persons inter-
RY A. EMERSON, late of Reading,
deceased.
strument purporting to be the last
said deceased, has been presented
inally P. Emerson, of said Reading,
executrix nonmuncupatory may be
ranted, and that she may be exempt
ed, and that she may be empow-
of bond pursuant to said will and
ou
pear at a Probate Court, to be held
of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday
clock before noon, and show cause,
ereby directed to give public notice
newspaper printed in Middlesex
ewspaper called the Massachusetts
ston, the last publication to be one
ays.
RICHARDSON, Register, Judge of
ay of February, in the year one
sixty-nine. 3t
J. H. TYLER, Register.

of Massachusetts
Probate Court.
the estate of WALTER BAKER,
County, gentleman, deceased.
ing:
Baker, John H. Robinson, the
Trustees under the will of said
llowanda deceased,
will of said deceased, to be
ear at a Probate Court, to be held
on the twenty-fourth day of Feb-
the forenoon, to show cause, if any
why the same should not be allowed.
ordered to serve this Citation by
a week, in the Massachusetts
ished at Boston, three weeks, and
ons to be ten days at least, before
Esquire, Judge of said Court,
ary, in the year of our Lord
and sixty-nine.
J. H. COBB, Register.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.
Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.
ISSUED WEEKLY AT
51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston,
(Opposite Faneuil Hall)
GEO. NOYES, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS: $2.50 per annum in advance, $3.00 if not paid in advance. Single copies SIX CENTS.
☞ No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
☞ The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large, and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Square, one insertion, $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.
☞ A liberal discount made on large orders.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.
1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.
2. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.
☞ Postage on the PLOUGHMAN is 20 cents a year within the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

VOLUME XXVIII:::::NO. 22. BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869. WHOLE NUMBER 1424.

Editorial.

FEEDING DAIRY STOCK.

We have often taken occasion to refer to the importance of the root crop in the feeding of dairy stock, and to regret that it is not more highly appreciated in this country. It will be recollected that in our remarks upon the management of pastures and the feeding of dairy stock in Holland, we said that roots of various kinds form a prominent article of feed.

To show how very important the root crop is considered in those parts of Europe where the dairy is an object of attention, let us allude to the winter management of cows in Flanders, quite equal to Holland in the minute economy of its system of agriculture. In travelling through Flanders you never see cows at pasture as you do in many other countries. You see no fences, either along the highways or along the divisions of land. The whole of the land is arable, and nearly the whole of it is actually under cultivation. A traveller who has been through that country many times, and in every direction from one end of it to the other, does not recollect having seen a rod of fencing in any part of it, but they keep a great many cattle and cows of a very high dairy quality, so high that the Flemish cow is considered the best dairy cow of France.

The number of cows, indeed, in Flanders, is a matter of surprise to all not acquainted with the mode in which the feed is prepared.

A cow for every three acres of land is a common proportion, and in very small holdings the proportion is even greater than that. Now in Flanders every farm devotes a fifth, at the least, of its whole area, to turnips as a second crop after harvest. These turnips are of a quick growing sort sown from July, after colza and winter barley are gathered, to August, after rye. In September and October they get to be of good size, when they are stored in cellars for winter use.

Many potatoes are raised also, and all not required by the family are consumed by the cattle. Carrots also, are sown in spring, sometimes alone, but often with barley, flax and colza, and these complete the store of provisions for the cows. These roots are chopped up together in a tub, when some bean meal, rye meal, or buckwheat meal is added. Boiling water is then poured over the mixture and allowed to stand and cool. Whenever they can get fuel, which is surprisingly scarce in that country, the whole is boiled together. This mixture is called *potage*, and two pailfuls are given warm morning and evening to each cow, and this is her food all winter, with the addition simply of a little wheat or barley straw. Hay is very rarely given at all except in a very few districts, and never in the unlimited quantity in which we feed it out. With the exception of one or two districts no hay is made to speak of, and very little indeed in any part of the country, and this is reserved for hard worked horses.

In this manner of feeding, a farmer of ten or twelve acres, of light arable land, all under cultivation, will keep and maintain in good condition four or five cows, which constitute, in fact, the chief object of attention. The butter is sold every week and pays the outstanding bills of the farm, while the buttermilk feeds the family and the pigs.

Less than a century ago the root crop was as little cultivated in Great Britain as it is here at the present time. The farming land was as run down and as exhausted as our own average lands at the present time. The introduction of turnip and other root culture there led to a complete revolution, the land improved in consequence of the great increase of live stock to augment the manure heap, and in fact the culture of roots was the salvation of English agriculture. The time will come when our own soils will be renovated in the same way.

On the dairy farm, after growing a sufficient amount and variety of garden or other crops, for the supply of the family, or in other words, for home consumption, the chief attention should be devoted to the root crop, and this course of cropping will give an abundant supply of manure to keep up the grass crop by means of surface manuring. The time will come when it will be a matter of surprise that any one could ever have thought otherwise, and that the introduction of root culture on the dairy farm should have been so slow. But if we go round through the dairy farms in some of the most enlightened sections of the eastern part of New England, we shall see ten, twenty, and often a larger stock of cows carried through the winter chiefly on hay, with no means, or if any, very slight, of securing any change or variety of food for the cows, when with the same, or even a less amount of hay and a liberal supply of roots, a very much larger stock might be kept and the whole herd would come out better in spring than it usually does, while the land would be in the way of sure and rapid improvement.

This system would give us a grass farm, grass and hay being the leading idea of the farming operation, *supplemented* with a generous store of roots, not merely for the sake of the more economical feeding of cattle, but ultimately of increasing still farther the yield of hay, which, if the system were properly carried out, would be constantly progressive.

Hay is the great leading crop of New England, or ought to be, and our efforts should be directed constantly to developing the resources of our soil with special reference to this ultimate object. We aim, in this way, to obtain the largest possible yield of grass and hay to feed the largest practicable number of cows, and the root crop offers us the surest and most direct means to attain this object, because it will enable us to keep a far larger number of cows, which in dairy farming, is the *specialty*, the *money product*, the *channel* through which our crops are to find their way to the market.

If this system were adopted, the greater part of the arable land would be in grass or roots, and wherever a grain crop or a corn crop came in, as it might occasionally, as a matter of convenience, or necessity, the former could generally be cut and cured as hay, and the latter be consumed on the farm itself. The root and the grass crop being the leading cultivated crops, all others would be subordinate and on a limited scale, as a matter of economy, for home consumption.

With such cultivation as a dairy farm managed in this way could bestow upon the roots, having the most liberal supplies of manure, the mangold would yield from twenty to forty tons to the acre, according to soil and location. In favorable conditions the crop would far exceed that, and might go from thirty to forty tons to the acre. An acre on Deer Island, in Boston harbor, bore two years ago over seventy-three tons of mangolds, accurately weighed, but this was, of course, an extraordinary and exceptional crop, grown on strong land, abundantly manured with sea weed, and it could not probably be reached again. But stating the yield at its average under fair cultivation, and we might calculate from twenty to twenty-five tons perhaps, and it ought greatly to exceed that.

THE GAMGEE MEAT PRESERVING PROCESS.

The Commissary General of the Army has received a report which he had instructed Dr. Craig, of the Army Medical Department to prepare on Prof. Gamgee's method of preserving meat. Dr. Craig has witnessed an extensive series of experiments, and pronounces the process simple, and the meats preserved to be fresh, palatable and absolutely free from adventitious taste or smell. No process hitherto adopted interferes so little with the qualities and composition of animal food. Dr. Billings, of the same Department, writes as follows to Prof. Gamgee:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Surgeon General's office,
Washington, Feb. 8, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a specimen of a sheep prepared by your new preservative process, and forwarded from for which I return my thanks.

The meat is perfectly satisfactory, equal to the best to be obtained in this market, and when prepared for the table cannot be distinguished from fresh meat.

So far as I can judge, the mode of preservation can hardly be improved upon, and it is probable that its introduction in the Commissariat of the Army and Navy will be very advantageous in both an *economical* and hygienic point of view. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. A.

Correspondence.

WINTER FEEDING OF STOCK.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

As there has been considerable said and written, of late, on the winter feeding and management of stock, I have consented, by request, to give my method through your valuable paper, should you think it worthy of publication.

My mode is substantially the same I have practised for the last five years. I keep my stock eating in the morning about two hours, by feeding a small quantity at a time. Commence with the poorest kind of fodder which I wish to feed, ending with the best. I then commence to water immediately, have as little time between eating and drinking as possible, let out no more at a time than can drink, (six) clean out, and return to the stable as soon as they drink, and so on until through. When I feed meal or shorts I feed it dry just before watering; when I feed roots, they are given as the first feed in the afternoon. Then they are all left perfectly quiet until such a time as will give me time to feed, water, milk, &c., before dark, which time varies as the days grow longer. In all cases the last thing is to water and clean the stable.

I remove anything that may accumulate in the manger, and place before each cow a small quantity of salt that she may eat of it as her appetite requires. I also feed, occasionally, a mixture of equal parts of salt, wood ashes, and plaster, which they will eat with apparent relish,—card once a day after their hair begins to start.

I have been engaged in dairy farming for the last seventeen years, and during this time have bestowed more thought and time in studying the habits and wants of the cow, than to any other branch of farming. I take a plain, common sense view of the whole matter, and will here give some of my plain reasoning on the subject, hoping it may attract the attention of others who will give us their practice and reasons, as I think more depends upon how and what we feed, and our care and management, to make dairying pay, than on the different breeds of which so much is said.

From my own experience, thousands of dollars are lost annually in Massachusetts, in feeding neat stock alone.

The cow has a delicate stomach with strong digestion, both of which must be kept in good working order. To do this, after she has taken a full feed, she must have time to chew it *all* over, which is her nature, and which she will do if not molested. Then and there is the time she gets the whole nutriment of her food. But if you place before her a small amount of sweet hay, before she has one-fourth of the last feed chewed over, she will stop and eat it. Here I claim is the loss of feed and disturbance of the natural process of digestion, which is wrong and contrary to nature.

It has been said that the cow is a machine, the more proper feed you get into her the better the return. This is true, to some extent, but it is plain to me that you can force good nutritious food through her without getting a full return and with injury to the health of the cow.

Take the working ox, give him a full feed in the morning, put him to work, and he will not chew his cud at all, but will eat when meal time comes. If he does but a small amount of work and is not allowed to chew his cud, he will not gain in flesh; but if he works hard and has leisure time to chew his cud, he will gain in flesh.

The way to feed poor fodder of any kind, is to feed good at the same time. No man can afford to keep cattle at [illegible] thriving condition.

Cutting and mixing feed I have tried, but could not see that I gained enough to pay the extra labor.

It is said by some the way to make milk is to feed wet feed. I think to make milk the cow needs a large amount of water, but does she get the most by feeding cut wet feed? My experiment showed me, with the same cow, under the same circumstances, that she took the most water, with the same amount of feed, fed dry, consequently gave more milk.

Steaming feed I know nothing about, therefore have nothing to say.

I visited a gentleman last week near Boston, who keeps four horses. Their feed was three pints cracked corn, same of oats at a time, three times per day, with a little dry hay at night, not more than five pounds for each horse. They were all fat and, as the gentleman said, they were always ready to work. He said he was done cutting feed, as he considered it labor lost.

J. T. ELLSWORTH.

Barre, Feb. 16.

PLANT TREES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

As the time is drawing near for thinking of planting trees, I would make a few suggestions to those who contemplate planting. In the first place select your trees, both with regard to sorts and quantity, whether fruit or ornamental. Having done so prepare to go to work as soon as the ground is fit for working in the spring, taking care not to begin so soon as to have the soil bake about the roots. Early planting, however, enhances the chances of success.

There is also much need that attention be paid to forest planting. Cutting down the monarchs of the primitive forest is likely to be a more serious matter than many of the owners of those forests imagined. In some places, even in New England, you may as well be on the prairies of the West, with regard to any shelter or protection you can get. Where the wood still stands, leave beltings say twelve or fifteen feet wide at distances that circumstances may suggest. Where all has been cut off take measures to remedy the delayed, your crops are getting less, and hence your property is depreciating in value.

On our Western prairies tree planting should be commenced by the hundreds of thousands. Done judiciously it would protect the crops, be the means of attracting the rain, and though last not least, give shelter and protection to the sheep and cattle.

The most rapid growing trees, excepting Poplars and Willows, are the Scotch Fir (Pinus Sylvestris) and the Scotch or Tyrolese Larch. About the beginning of the present century, or shortly before, the then Duke of Athol procured two plants and first kept them in pots in his greenhouse at Dunkeld Castle, Perthshire, Scotland. He then planted them in his pleasure grounds, and in a few years commenced collecting seeds. Before his death he planted eight hundred acres annually on his Highland estate, with Larch alone. In eight years after he commenced planting, there were plenty thinnings cut down to supply all the fencing required on the estate, and I have been told that what formerly was bare heath covered muirs, is now a dense forest.

As ladders are very liable to warp, if the following plan be followed, there will be no trouble on that account. Select a good straight Larch tree or two, about the first of May, cut off all the limbs, till the top be three or four inches in diameter. Take all the bark off, let them stand one year from the next winter. Cut them down and make your ladder, whatever dimensions you think best, and it will remain as you leave it.

Feb. 1869. J. C.

ITALIAN BEES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Your correspondent, Mr. Stockwell, desires to have the Italian bee question settled before we go any further with the bee discussion. Mr. Pond says, "that the the Italians are larger," and Mr. Stockwell says, "they are smaller than the Black bees." Now I think they are both wrong. I have had the Italians for the past eight years, and if there is any difference in the size of them, I am too blind to see it—those bees bred in new comb are larger than those bred in old comb; it is the same with the Italians as it is with the Black bees.

I hope we shall have the opinion of others on this point. I can give many instances where the Italians have done better than the Black bees and will do so soon, and then we shall know which does the best. In the meantime let Mr. Stockwell give us a statement of what his Black bees have done.

While I am about it I would like to correct one other statement of Mr. Stockwell's. He calls upon Mr. Kidder to give his opinion of the Italians, and says Mr. Kidder was the first to introduce them here. Mr. Kidder was *not* the first to introduce them, neither was he among the first to introduce them. Mr. S. B. Parsons of Flushing, New York, and Richard Calvin of Baltimore, Md., and Rev. L. L. Langstroth, of Oxford, Ohio, were the first to introduce them. Mr. Kidder did not even have them for his own use for more than one year after they were imported into this country.

I heard Mr. Kidder advise a crowd of bee keepers who were listening to him at the Essex County Fair, at South Danvers, not to buy the Italian bees, if they did, they would get humbugged, for he said, they would only send a few hundred workers with a queen and they were worthless. Of course Mr. Kidder will not say so now, and perhaps he does not remember of saying so then, but I do and so do many others. There are plenty of bee keepers in Massachusetts, who had the Italian bees a long while before Mr. Kidder did, and all who have them consider them much superior to the common ones. H. ALLEY.

Wenham, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS CHEESE CONVENTION.

Reported for the Ploughman.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Cheese Manufacturers Association was held in Barre, on Thursday, the 18th, and was numerously attended by the farmers and dairymen of that section.

Since the last meeting of the Association, Capt. Hollis Tidd, of New Braintree, has deceased, and Mr. Ellis, of Warren, one of the Vice Presidents, called the meeting to order. After the reading of the records of the last meeting, by the Secretary, N. S. Hubbard, Esq., of Brimfield, and the acceptance of the Treasurer's report, the Association proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President D. S. Ellis, of Warren; Vice Presidents, Wm. A. Warner, Jr., of Hardwick, Lewis Sanderson of Peteraham; Secretary, N. S. Hubbard of Brimfield; Treasurer, B. F. Hamilton, of New Braintree. Mr. Ellis declined to serve, and T. P. Root, of Barre, was chosen President, and accepted the office.

Reports from the several factories represented were next in order, the substance of which we give below.

Barre Central Cheese Company.—Commenced to make cheese April 6th, closed Nov. 25. Number of pounds of milk received, 1,691,083. Number of pounds of cheese made, 180,855. Pounds of milk for a pound of cured cheese, 9,35. Average price per 100 pounds, $14,50 net. Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds, $2.27. Capital invested, $8,000. Help employed, two males and one female, at a cost of $1,214.20.

Worcester Co., Cheese Factory, at Warren.—Began to make cheese March 30th, closed Nov. 7. Average number of cows, 440. Number of pounds of milk received, 1,516,009, number of pounds of cheese made, 155,233. Pounds of milk for a pound of cured cheese, 9,76. Average price received per 100 pounds, $13,56. Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds, $2.25. Capital invested, $5,200. Help employed, two men and one woman at a cost of $1,404.09.

Wilbraham Cheese Company.—Began making cheese May 25th, closed Oct. 30. Number of pounds of milk received, 386,774. Number of pounds of cheese made, 40,117. Pounds of milk for a pound of cured cheese, 9,64. Average price received per 100 pounds $12.27 net. Capital invested, $2500. Help employed, one man and one extra, ten weeks. Cost of same, $623.76.

Barre Cheese Company—Began April 8th, closed Nov. 11th. Average number of cows 350. Number of pounds of milk received, 1,326,224. Number of pounds of cheese made, 132,417. Pounds of milk for a pound of cured cheese, 10. Average price received per 100 pounds $13.77 net. Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds, $2.67. Capital invested, $5,200. Help employed, two males and one female. Cost of labor including board, $902.54.

Barre Southwest Cheese Factory—Commenced May 25th, closed October 16th. Average number of cows, 113. Number of pounds of milk received, 271,840. Number of pounds of cheese made, 29,386. Number Average price received per 100 pounds $16.20. Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds, $2,87 1-2. Capitol invested, $650. Help employed, one man through the season and one woman half the time. Cost of same, $321. The milk was skimmed at night one half the time.

Petersham Cheese Company—Commenced May 6th, closed Oct. 19th. Number of pounds of milk received 862,531. Number of pounds of cheese made, 89,386. Number of milk for a pound of cured cheese, 9,65.—Average price received per 100 pounds, $12,93 net. Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds, $2.35. Capital invested, $4,500.—Help employed one man, one woman, and one boy. Cost of same, $650.

Hardwick Central Cheese Company—Commenced April 6th, closed Nov. 24th. Number of pounds of milk received, 2,047,467.—Number of pounds of cheese made, 206,570. Pounds of milk for a pound of cured cheese, 9,91. Average price received per 100 pounds $14.441 net. Cost of manufacturing per 100 pounds, $2,347. Capital invested $4,250. Help employed, two men and one woman. Cost of same $1,426.98.

New Braintree Cheese Company—Commenced April 20th, closed Dec. 1st. Average number of cows, 475. Number of pounds of milk received, 1,919,815. Number of pounds of cheese made, 191,117. Pounds of milk for a pound of cured cheese, 10 1-20. Average price received per 100 pounds. $13.80. Capital invested, $8,000. Help employed, average, 3 1-3 hands. Cost of same, $1,260.13.

From the above it will be seen that in the eight factories during the season of 1868, 1,020,645 pounds of cheese were made. Connected with several of the above establishments are piggeries, the inmates of which are fed on the whey of the milk, and the profits arising from them were stated in the reports.

After the reading of the reports the association was invited to listen to an essay by Mr. John Henry of Barre, on cheese making. Mr. Henry thought the poor quality of a large portion of the cheese in the market was caused by the failure of those who sent the milk to factories to keep it sweet, rather than by the neglect of the employees in the factories, or a fault in the process of making. The cause of strong cheese he attributed to the use of too much salt. He advocated the use of saltpetre in the manufacture of cheese, a custom which he had found very beneficial, and which he had learned from the Shakers.

A discussion followed the essay, in which the question of rennet occupied the principal portion of the time. It was stated that the majority of the rennets used were imported, and that cheese makers in this country would gain a great deal by preserving the rennets of their own calves. In order that the rennets may be fit for use, it is necessary that the calves from which they are taken should be killed within two or three hours after they had eaten food; and they were entirely worthless if the animal had been deprived of several meals immediately before his death. The carelessness of persons who brought milk to the factories, in not keeping it pure, was also discussed at length and severely condemned. An interesting experiment was related by a man who had made butter of good quality from the whey after it had been separated from the curd.

The Association dined at the Massasoit House and met again at 2 1-2 o'clock to hear a lecture by C. L. Flint, Esq., Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, upon the Nature and Properties of milk and its manufacture into cheese. The lecture was listened to with great attention for an hour and a half. Want of space prevents us from giving an abstract of it in this connection. After the lecture many gentlemen visited the farms of Mr. Holland, Mr. Bates and Mr. J. T. Ellsworth.

The evening was devoted to a very appropriate and instructive lecture by Dr. Geo. B. Loring, of Salem, on the "Selection, Feeding and Breeding of Cattle."

In selecting cattle for any locality, he said, persons should be governed by the wants and conditions of the farms in that locality. The necessities and interest of every community control its industry. The dairy, he thought, occupied the attention of all farmers in the northern States to a great extent, and special reference should be had to this in selecting and breeding stock. Cattle should always be bred for specific purposes, whether for beef or milk. The best we had were bred from imported stock, Dr. Loring said, and he gave a sketch of the Ayrshire cattle, the principal dairy stock in Great Britain. He stated that the cow of any breed, or any grade, possessing the highest points that had been developed by the Ayrshire breeder was a type of the best dairy cow. Young animals should be fed so as to develop the lacteal system, the speaker said, and in this connection he discussed the physiological difference between the production of fat and the production of milk. The danger of reversion, which lies in the way of the New England breeder of cattle, was referred to by the speaker. He urged the keeping of the various breeds up to the standard required by the most perfect performance of their duties, whatever they were bred for, and concluded by urging especially the increase of dairy cows in New England.

The lecture gave great satisfaction to an audience that filled the hall.

An interesting discussion arose after the lecture when a committee was appointed, consisting of one from each factory to investigate and report upon the best means of economising whey and the extraction of milk sugar from it.

We consider this highly important. All our sugar of milk is now imported from Switzerland, and retails at a dollar a pound. Whey contains four and one-half per cent of sugar, and if it could be economically extracted it would add largely to the income of the factories.

The hospitality of the people of Barre was unbounded, and sixty new members were added to the association.

BARRE CHEESE CONVENTION.

On the evening before the opening of the Cheese Convention, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Brown lectured upon agriculture. The *Barre Gazette* says:

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Brown, at the town hall Wednesday evening, was listened to with evident interest by a very respectable audience. The speaker discussed in an able manner the nature of the atmosphere, its effects upon the soil and crops, and gave many valuable hints as to the best means of securing the greatest benefits from the action of the atmosphere upon the soil. The most important thing to be done in order to secure this end is to render the soil fine, light and pliable, so that it can readily be penetrated by the atmosphere. This result cannot be secured if there is a surplus of water in the soil, but it must be underdrained, and as the water disappears from the soil the air will enter, and thus it will become warmed and enriched as well as dried. The speaker gave an interesting account of an experiment he made in underdraining, by which a piece of meadow from which only about a ton to the acre, of poor quality of hay had been cut, had been made to produce three tons of superior hay per acre, besides two heavy crops of rowen and "fall feed up to the cattle's eyes," all in one season. Interesting remarks were also made by Mr. Hubbard of Brimfield, and Mr. Root and Dr. Brown of Barre.

MANURE FOR POTATOES.

An exchange says the following receipt for raising potatoes is worth the price of any paper for one year to any farmer that is short of manure. It is as good as the best superphosphate of lime, and it will not cost half so much. It has been tried two years, and is good on dry land. Take one cask of lime and slack it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough, so that it will not become mortar; it will make about five barrels. Put half a pint in a hill at planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable for the potato. Ashes contain more than any other natural fertilizer, and should be freely used and carefully saved.

— A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* went through his orchard some time after the marketable fruit was gathered and picked up a large load of rotten apples—there was not among them a bushel that had any sound upon them, and many of them had been rotten for weeks. These were made up as usual. The juice at first was quite bitter and unpleasant. It was put into the cellar where it remained until spring, then removed to an outhouse and left until fall, at which time the bitterness had all disappeared, and it was a pure pleasant tasted vinegar.

— An old and experienced farmer says that swelled jaws in sheep can be effectually cured by rubbing the inside of the jaws and mouth with a mixture made of alum and salt equal parts of each.

THE GREAT OX, "GEN. GRANT."

WEIGHS 4000 POUNDS.

Who has not heard of him? Who has not been interested in him? Who has not felt a pride in this mammoth of the barnyard? This animal, whose muscular development and grand proportions have left him without a peer or a rival in the world of cattle! This animal which has become almost an American institution, so strangely and frequently has he been identified with great charities and great demonstrations!

A pure Durham, raised in the Empire State, in the county of Livingston, where, long before he figured in the press, from the Aroostook valley to the golden sands of the Sacramento, he was known as the "Pride of Livingston," has at last reached the crowning point of his public life.

For the last six years, not a twelvemonth has passed, but that he has been so connected with public affairs that not only the telegraph of the United States, but the great [illegible] benefit of the Western Sanitary Fair.

Purchased the first time from his owners in Livingston County, by a company of ladies, for one thousand dollars; he was presented by them to the New York Sanitary Fair, and thus commenced his public career. At this Fair, he realized for the benefit of the treasury more than a thousand dollars, simply by admission fees. Five gentlemen then purchased him of the Committee of the Fair for one thousand dollars more. One of those gentlemen was Carlos Pierce, Esq., of Stanstead, C. E., formerly of Boston. From New York, he was taken to Stanstead, and a year later was presented by his owner to Abraham Lincoln, on his re-election to the presidential office. Mr. Lincoln presented him to the Sanitary Fair held in Boston, in 1864. At this Fair, he was put on exhibition, and realized to the Fair, from admission fees, nearly two thousand dollars. He was then put into a raffle for the further

gentleman living in the vicinity of Boston, Thos. Thacher, Esq., who felt that he had "drawn an elephant," and finally, publicly announcing his intention to prepare him for the shambles, his former owner, Carlos Pierce, Esq., generously came forward and purchased the Ox, and took him again to his Stanstead home.

Last autumn, after the election of Gen. Grant, Mr. Pierce presented him to the great warrior, for whom, with a prophetic vision, he was so happily named. Since this time he has been at the service of that great man who in peace as well as war stands at the head of all living Americans.

The great Ox will make his final public exhibit in the inauguration procession at the city of Washington, on the fourth of March next, after which he will be sent to Gen. Grant's farm in Missouri, where he will be allowed to live his allotted time.

Miscellaneous.

TO SET A BOILER.

We promised in a recent number to state how a steam boiler should be set to secure safety from fire. The following details from the *Rural New Yorker* will answer the question of our correspondent.

Let the earth be excavated five feet wide by seven feet long, three feet deep or below frost, where it is to stand. Fill this hole with cobble or rough stone to the surface of the ground, when a flat stone, sixteen inches wide and three feet long, should be buried in mortar for the bottom of the ash pit, but if a stone is not at hand use brick. Build up the sides of the ash pit eight inches, then place a one-half by one and one-half inch bar of iron across at each end to lay the grate bars on, which are better to be three feet long. When the sides are raised to the top of the grate, set off three inches on each side, making the fire bed twenty-two inches wide. Carry up these side walls till they reach the sides of the boiler, which should pitch slightly to the front; then make a flue two and one-half inches by seven on each side of the boiler, from the back end to within two inches of the front end, and then return flues above these to the rear end, where they enter the chimney, which should be about sixteen feet high.

It will be seen by this that the fire covers about thirty-two inches of the bottom surface of the boiler, and the flues most of the sides and top, and that the fire traversing so long a circuit through the flues before it reaches the chimney, a spark could not live to reach the open air, and thus rendering it safe to set the boiler near the barn or in the barn, provided you guard against fire at the mouth of the arch. The floor of your boiler room should be earth, stone or brick. The steam pipe should be one inch in diameter, reaching from the top of the boiler over the side and down to the bottom of the arch, where it enters the steam box on the side near the bottom, and is conducted to the room where the steam is discharged in the middle of the food to be cooked. If necessary to, place the steam box some distance from the boiler, the steam may be conducted in an iron pipe inclosed in wood, under ground, to the steam box, say fifty to eighty feet; but this involves a loss of steam, and should be avoided unless the convenience will more than compensate for the loss.

The boiler and front can be made at any boiler shop for twelve cents per pound, and will weigh about 550 pounds. The grate and steam pipe will cost about $18, and the setting of the boiler about $25, making about $110 as the cost of this steamer ready for work. The boiler should be filled only half full of water.

STEAM BOX.

The best form of a wooden steam box is a round tub made of staves and hooped with strong hand iron. The bottom and top of this tub should be made of two inch, and the staves of one and one-half inch plank. For a stock of forty head of cattle, it should be seven feet across the bottom and six feet eight inches across the top, and three and one-half feet deep. This will hold one hundred bushels. To make it the nearest steam tight, have the head put in the same as the bottom, then saw out a hole three feet square, put a frame around this, rabbeted for a cover, bolt it to the head; have a hook six inches from each corner, through which to run a bar over the cover to keep it down tight. Under the edge of the cover may be put a strip of rubber or listing cloth to make a tight joint.

For feeding a large stock, or where it is steamed two or three days ahead, Mr. Wm. Birnie of Springfield, built the steam box of brick, eight feet square and eight feet high, from basement stable floor to the floor above, from which he filled it. He had a trap door outside near the bottom, from which to draw out the feed after steaming. This would answer very well to steam without any pressure. We trust this description of apparatus is so minute that no one will fail to comprehend it.

— The Devons are natives of Devonshire England, from which they take their name. This breed is one among, if not the oldest of the improved.

The Stable.

CARE OF HORSES.

The London Horse Book says:

All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work. Because the impropriety of such a practice is self evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of diseases of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness. Because there is not proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious. Because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay. Because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone. Because it makes the horse chew his food more, and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work. Because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

When a horse is worked hard its food should chiefly be oats; if not worked hard it should chiefly be hay. Because oats supply more nourishment and flesh making material than any other kind of food. Hay not so much.

For a saddle or coach horse, half a peck of sound oats, and eighteen pounds of good hay are sufficient. If the hay is not good, add a quarter of a peck more oats. A horse which works harder may have rather more of each; one that works little, should have less.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger. Because the food is not then thrown about, and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it. Because it is pleasing to the animal's taste, and more easily digested. [A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.]

Oats should be bruised for an old horse but not for a young one. Because the former through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with the saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment.

THINGS TO BE THOUGHT OF.

Hen droppings mixed with plaster make the strongest home made manure. For some purposes it is worth as much as guano, bushel for bushel. They will be much richer in phosphorous if the hens eat plenty of grain and some fresh meat.

Have rotted straw, or chip dirt, or spent tan bark, or sawdust or dry peat, to absorb the blood of slaughtered animals. It has a great deal of virtue as manure when composted, but very little when spilled upon the ground in the usual careless way.

There is one simple test as to whether the manures about your stables and outhouses are mixed and composted as they should be to preserve the whole of their fertilizing power. Do they emit a bad smell? If your pens or stables give a foul report to the nostrils, you are not using absorbents enough; shovel in the peat or rotten leaves, and sprinkle with plaster till the dung heap is as inodorous as a garden bed.

Do not think of using any of the straight grained body timber of an ash, a white oak, a chestnut or a hickory for fire wood. It will not pay to cut any young growing tree of this description for any purpose, unless you live more than twenty miles from a railroad or a navigable stream. The demand for such timber for building and making machines is large now, and rapidly increasing.

If you have a cedar thicket on your place let it grow for fencing timber, and if you have no locusts growing it will pay to plant them out.

When you see farmers in any part of the country abolishing their old Virginia snake fences and putting up wall, post and rail, board or wire enclosures, you may know the price of farms is very much on the rise.

— The very best success with land, that we have ever seen, was with low, swampy soil. Worthless, apparently, only to grow coarse grasses and weeds. It was ditched, ploughed, and thoroughly cultivated, and a wealth was developed which made it lasting and productive, almost beyond account. There are many, many, such swamps.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE. BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

beefy but not generally *milky*, but were the admiration of amateurs, and too often took premiums at fairs which belonged to other animals. There were, however, families of Short Horns that were great for milk. Such should be bred to the exclusion of other families.

The Doctor's idea of a good animal is that the Ayrshire, or some union of blood that will produce a hardy, compact, milk giving animal, of which the Ayrshire is a type, is what we want and will exist on our hills. If we do aim for such a stock nature will adapt animals to her wants and create them. The doctor's idea of feeding is to use good hay, sugar millet for soiling, mangel-wurzels, shorts, but little meal, no green corn fodder, no cotton seed, and leave cows to be quiet as possible.

We cannot report the speech nor give a synopsis of it, though it is worthy to be read of all men.

W. Pillsbury, of Londonderry gave an account of his manner of feeding. He also spoke of the increased compensation which the milkmen of the two States had received through the agency of this Association.

Mr. Adams, of Littleton, followed, and the discussion on feeding stock was kept up by these gentlemen: Mr. Thatcher of Shirley, Hutchinson of Milford, Wall River, Mr. Haw-Hollis, Mr. Haskell of Still River, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Jewett of Pepperell, Mr. Rowell of Westboro,' and others.

Our reporter left at four o'clock, with the discussion in full course.

The meeting was one of great interest and evidently of great good.

MASS. LEGISLATURE

AT THE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

AT AMHERST.

About two hundred members of the Legislature, including about twenty members of the Senate, with five of the Executive Council, visited Amherst for the purpose of inspecting the Massachusetts Agricultural College on the 17th inst.

The visitors were conveyed to Amherst by a well appointed special train which left the [illegible] at nine o'clock, and arrived at its destination—about one hour and six miles distant—at ten twenty minutes past twelve. The weather was all that could be desired.

On arriving at Amherst the cordial welcome of the inhabitants was shown by the long procession of sleighs in waiting at the depot to convey the visitors to the college. This mark of hospitality had a double meaning—a compliment to the members of the Legislature and a proof that the inhabitants feel a genuine interest in the institutions of learning established in their midst. Without fuss of time the visitors mounted the sleighs and were conveyed to Amherst College, where they were received by the members of the faculty. Here they made a cursory inspection of the well stored museum. The magnificent collection of bird tracks of the late Dr. Hitchcock from the new red sandstone, in the Connecticut valley, and which is the finest collection in the world, was viewed with great interest. About one hundred and fifty tracks of different species of birds, animals, reptiles and worms can be distinctly traced on these slabs.

The students of the Agricultural College have free access to the museum, library, &c., of this institution for the purposes of study. An admirable system of gymnastics, under the superintendence of Professor Hitchcock, is in successful practice at this college. It is satisfactory to notice that the handsome stone building to be erected by the fund bequeathed by the late Dr. Walker, is rapidly approaching completion.

Shortly after one o'clock the visitors adjourned to College Hall, where about three hundred sat down to a bountiful collation, kindly provided by the ladies of Amherst.

The appetite appeased, Prof. W. S. Clarke of the Agricultural College thanked the members of the Legislature for their visit, which he said would give them an opportunity of satisfying themselves of the practical value and utility of the institution. He entreated them to read attentively the report of the trustees, now being printed, in order that they might vote understandingly on the question. Massachusetts had undertaken to provide an Agricultural College. The Legislature had given attention to the matter. It was whether the institution was wanted, and had told them to put up their buildings and see if any one would come. The buildings were put up, and last year were filled with students. The Legislature then made a grant, another building was erected and another class of students came and filled it. Now they wanted another class next year and another the year after. There is no way to accommodate these classes properly, unless they can have the College Farms. They needed every dollar of the money asked for *to bring the farm into good working order, to build and repair barns, and other buildings*, and to purchase tools and philosophical apparatus. They wanted also to perfect their military school, and General Grant had promised to send an officer who had graduated at West Point, as instructor, if they could get a building, one hundred and fifty students and the required amount of funds. The building would cost $8000, and the State had agreed to furnish rifles. If Massachusetts desired to maintain the lead in agricultural education—and it was admitted on all hands that this institution took the lead—the trustees must have the money they asked for. The Legislature had already promised to do so. Unless provision was made for a third class the whole scheme would be thrown into confusion. With an appropriation of $100,000 this year and $50,000 next, they could erect buildings and organize the institution on a permanent and solid foundation.

Lieut. Gov. Tucker, introduced by Pres. Clarke, said he believed it was true wisdom and statesmanship for every civilized community to take care of what was really their only valuable possession—the bodies, minds, and consciences of the young men who in years to come were to carry out to the end the glorious reputation of this glorious Commonwealth. He was their money for except as a means of granting to their posterity their good qualities and eliminating their bad ones? Legislatures should always remember that agriculture would be the staple industry of the country, and therefore they should do all they could to raise up a race of intelligent and energetic agriculturists, and hence the place to do it in.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder said that as Massachusetts had set an example to the world in taking the lead in other educational institutions, it was fitting and proper that she should have the first and best Agricultural College. He gave an interesting sketch of the history of the present college, and said that it was perhaps fortunate that the early efforts to establish it did not succeed, inasmuch as time was gained whereby they might profit by the mistakes of other institutions started in other States. After alluding to the urgent necessity for the appropriation, he expressed his firm opinion that after the four classes had been established the college would be able to sustain itself. He concluded by a complimentary allusion to the energy, foresight and intelligence of the President.

Hon. Daniel Needham, of the Senate, thought that the State might with propriety [illegible] an institution whose property was peculiarly bound up with the interest of the people. Once it was asserted that knowledge and brains were not needed in agricultural pursuits. Had it not been for science, however, agriculture as a business in Massachusetts would long since have passed out of existence. He believed that agricultural colleges and other educational institutions would give to the people that education which would ultimately solve the difficulties between capital and labor, and enable them both to meet harmoniously on the same platform, and go hand in hand in the civilization of the world. Massachusetts had never failed in any enterprise, and she would not fail in the matter of this college.

Dr. Geo. B. Loring said he had heard with pleasure the manly appeal of the President on behalf of the College, and of the indorsement of the same by the Lieut. Governor, who was a sample of what the young men of Massachusetts might become under Massachusetts institutions. He reminded them still to cherish and emulate the noble spirit of their brave Massachusetts ancestors who, while brave y struggling with the sterile soil, willingly devoted a portion of their hard earnings to establish and maintain educational institutions. He adverted to the necessity of educating the people up to the standard required by free institutions, and hoped that when the Legislature was called upon to vote on the question they would respond to the application of the Trustees with a thundering "aye."

President Clarke then read a letter from Governor Claflin, which contained this passage: "I trust that the Legislature will be so well satisfied with its (the College's) utility, that it will be ready to furnish such pecuniary aid as may be necessary to keep it in advance of all other like institutions."

The Freshman Class of the College was then introduced. It consisted of twenty-four young men of robust and healthy appearance, who, under the superintendence of Professor H. H. Goodell, went through a number of dumb bell exercises in admirable time and unison. Many of the motions were extremely intricate, and were performed without the aid of music. They were loudly cheered.

The Sophomore Class consisting of thirty-one students, then appeared in uniform and went through musket drill in an admirable manner, and were greeted with loud applause.

The company then mounted the sleighs and were driven to the Agricultural College, the leading features of which were explained with much point and courtesy by the President. The new dormitory, a handsome and substantial brick building, which was erected last year at a cost of $36,000, and the new boarding house, which cost $8000, attracted much attention. The sum appropriated last year was $50,000. The balance, $6000, was expended in repairs and other necessary purposes.

The company inspected the green houses, hot houses and potting houses, where a magnificent collection of camellias, given by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, who has ever been a steady and munificent friend to the institution, were greatly admired.

It was explained to those members not conversant with the details of the institution that when four classes of students are obtained, the College will be self supporting. The income derivable from this source will be $10,000 annually, while an additional sum of $10,000 will yearly accrue from the interest on a reserve fund. It is intended to make the college a model and experimental farm, whereon the best breeds of stock and the best agricultural produce will be raised, much of which will be sold to help defray expenses. This farm will be worked by the students who already, by the rules of the institution, have to work two hours per day on the farm in addition to the time devoted to study. All extra work over the two hours is paid for at a moderate rate by the college, so that a strong, healthy young man may, by dint of hard labor and earnest study, obtain a valuable education at an expense of little over $100 a year. This union of healthy labor in the open air with indoor intellectual pursuits is a leading feature of the institution, and its benefits are readily apparent in the robust physique and good spirits of the students. At present the farm, owing to the want of funds and to the youth of the institution, is hardly in working order. The college, too, is not yet provided with baths, which are much wanted. The [illegible] professors and lecturers [illegible] have been added to the institution during the past year: Professor Goessman, (chemistry); Professor Miller, (mathematics), and Messrs. Flint, Wilder, Stickney, Cutter, Hitchcock, Fisher, (lecturers).

The company drove to the depot, starting for Boston at four o'clock, and arrived there a little after eight. The members of the Legislature on their way home drew up a formal resolution, thanking the ladies of Amherst for the courteous and hospitable welcome they had received.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1869.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

We give a brief synopsis of the Speech of the Hon. Daniel Needham, in the Senate of Massachusetts, upon the passage of the bill to provide against the sale of Adulterated Commercial Fertilizers.

The bill as reported by Col. Needham, the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and which has already after some debate passed the Senate, is as follows:

AN ACT to prevent the sale of Adulterated Commercial Fertilizers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECT. 1. Commercial Fertilizers sold or kept for sale in this Commonwealth shall have affixed to every bag, barrel or parcel thereof a printed label, which shall specify the name of the manufacturer or seller, the different ingredients and constituent parts of said fertilizer, together with a statement of the percentage which each constituent parts bears to the whole mass.

SECT. 2. Any person who sells or keeps for sale commercial fertilizers not labelled in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, or who shall affix thereto labels not truly specifying the constituent parts of the fertilizers, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for the first, and twenty dollars for the second and each subsequent offence.

Col. Needham first spoke of the vast amount of Fertilizers sold to the people of Massachusetts, not only through established business houses in the State but by travelling agents of the manufacturers, who visit every town and village of the Commonwealth.—He spoke of the difficulties under which the Committee had labored to ascertain an approximation, even, to the amount sold. It [illegible] the sale was by the thousands of tons, varying [illegible] thirty to ninety-five dollars per ton, and manufactured not only in Massachusetts, but in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and in other States. Farmers feel the necessity of fertilizers and greedily seek their purchase. The manufacturers and the dealers advertise them through the Agricultural press, and from the most remote sections of the State large orders are sent, induced by the wide spread advertisements. A barrel or a ton is frequently sent to some leading agriculturist; the specimen sent is of excellent quality, and the results from its use are such as to inspire confidence. This leading agriculturist, feeling that he is doing the farmers and agriculture good service, sends to the dealer a certificate expressing perfect satisfaction with the fertilizer; and upon this certificate, published broadcast by the press, together with the glowing representations of the manufacturer or dealer, the farmers are induced to send in their orders. Strange as it may seem, the article often returned in response to the orders thus forwarded, is a very different article from that which was sent as a specimen, and from that which is advertised.

Mr. Needham then went on to say that there were honest manufacturers, and that they desired the protection of law as well as the farmer. The law will protect both; and both need and demand protection. One gentleman testified before the Committee that out of twenty tons purchased at one time, not a ton in the whole lot was worth the cost of transportation.

Col. Needham further stated that adulterations could not be detected either by the sense of sight, feeling or smell, and that nothing but chemical analysis would disclose a fraud. Coal ashes, loam, and various almost worthless articles are used for adulterating purposes. He said that it was only just to the farmer to throw the responsibility of the quality of the fertilizer upon the dealer. The dealer sells for a profit; he should take the risk. The profit is, or should be, large enough to cover this risk. The manufacturer alone, knows of what ingredients the fertilizer is composed. He puts on the label, and the dealer, if he chooses, can take a bond of the manufacturer, to save him harmless in case fraud is proved in the manufacture of the fertilizer.

Col. Needham said that a most valuable fertilizer could be made by taking four barrels of ground bone, one carboy of sulphuric acid and two barrels of ashes. He said that the expense of this fertilizer would be only about eighteen dollars a ton and that he did not doubt the fertilizer thus made would be as valuable as any purchased in the market for forty dollars per ton. He stated the expense substantially, as follows:

Four barrels bone at two dollars and fifty cents per barrel,	$10 00
175 pounds sulphuric acid,	5 25
2 barrels ashes,	2 50
	$17 75

The process of mixing, he said, was very simple. He would take the ground bone and after wetting it thoroughly allow it to heat, which it would do in a short time; then pour on the sulphuric acid and afterwards mix with the mass two barrels of ashes.

It had been charged that amateur farmers were the only parties who purchased commercial fertilizers; but this is very far from true. There can be no doubt but that it is well to encourage the manufacture and sale of pure fertilizers, as they secure larger profits for the labor of the farmer and leave the land of the fathers improved for the inheritance of the children. Col. Needham closed by saying that he did not expect that the bill, if it became a law, would prevent all frauds but that he thought it would protect the public to a large extent and that it was legislation greatly needed and a step in the right direction.

PRES. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

The accession of Gen. Grant promises to inaugurate a new era and an entire change in the theory and principles on which the government of the country shall be carried on. Retrenchment, economy, the faithful collection of the revenue, and the payment of the public debt, are announced as his guiding principles and aims. Party lines will not be forgotten, but Gen. Grant was not elected by politicians but the people, and he has no crowd of political friends to reward with offices, regardless of fitness for their duties. We may expect his selections for office to be men of integrity, promoted for merit and ability. He has said enough to show that he will be perfectly independent in distributing his patronage, and it is probable that the tenure of office law will be repealed early next session, so that he may be able to carry out his determination to rid the country of unfaithful servants, and to put a stop to the plunder and frauds which have been so notorious in the last few years.

Gen. Grant, in carrying out these plain practical principles in the administration of his office, will receive the hearty and welcome support of the country. All parties contain a vast majority of practical business men, who deplore the extent to which party politics, tactics and theories have had sway during the last few years, and will rejoice to see the attention of our rulers devoted to the material interests of the people. The present Congress has done literally nothing for the country of any practical benefit. It has neglected to revise the tariff and internal revenue laws, it has done little to lighten the burdens of taxation, it has not reduced the extravagant expenses of carrying on the government, and it has left the currency and return to specie payments where it found them. The revenue laws are violated with impunity, and at a fair estimate at least one hundred millions of the revenue are lost to the government by the unfaithful execution or the inefficiency of the laws.

Gen. Grant has committed himself to a policy of reform in all these things. He thinks it is time we should turn our attention to studying the practical necessities and wants of the country; to make honesty the rule in the administration of office instead of the exception; to make the welfare of the governed the great object of government, instead of running the machine for the benefit of office holders and their friends. As far as he has shown by his acts and conversation he intends all this, and so far as in him lies, we may be assured that honesty, prudence, good judgment and practical wisdom and statesmanship will begin to exercise some influence over the destinies of the country.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS!

The decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the validity of coin contracts places beyond a doubt the certainty of the terms of payment offered by the Pacific railroad bonds. The principal and interest being payable in coin makes them even a better investment than five twenties, at the present prices at which the bonds are offered. When they are all taken, no doubt there will be a large advance in their market value.

They are a First Mortgage upon the longest railroad in the world (and the longest roads are the most profitable), and in amount do not exceed the sum of $27,000 per mile, while the earnings upon the portion of the road in operation last year averaged more than $7000 per mile. And when the entire line shall be opened, as it will be in the early summer to the trade and travel to the Pacific, the earnings will be very largely increased. Indeed, it is within the estimate of competent judges that the business of the road will reach three times the above sum averaged upon every mile of its length.

Holders of Governments may now sell and reinvest in Union Pacifics at a profit of $100 [illegible] equally as safe and really more valuable on account of the longer period before maturity. As the road is nearly completed, the issue of bonds must soon cease. Parties who desire to invest should make their subscriptions at once.

They will be received at the company's offices, No. 20 Nassau street, or by John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall street, New York, and by C. E. Fuller & Co., Mathew Bolles & Co., or other advertised agents, in this city. A pamphlet with full particulars sent free on application.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

The state of affairs in Cuba shows that the rebel forces are extending their operations, although not appearing to be under any well organised system of management. Despatches from Havana state that frequent reports are received of small engagements in the vicinity of Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and other places, with various results. Authentic accounts of affairs in the central department state that the country people are abandoning their estates and taking refuge in cities, and insurgents are found in every province of that department, subsisting on the country. The Spanish troops in the island are said to amount to 70,000, and there are large numbers of volunteers in Havana. Gen. Dulce does not seem to be very energetic, but he has had many disturbances in the city of Havana to quiet, the native Cuban population being very restless, and generally favoring the movement. Moreover the amnesty extended to the 21st, and now having terminated without any favorable result, the Captain General announces his determination to commence a vigorous campaign against the rebels. It is announced from Madrid that Gen. Dulce is to be succeeded in command by Gen. Rodas, who was so energetic in suppressing the late disturbances in Cadiz, Malaga and other places.

NORTH WRENTHAM FARMERS' CLUB.—At a late meeting of this agricultural society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. G. Hills; Vice Presidents, Asa B. Ware, Aaron Hawes; Secretary, Edwin H. Trowbridge; Treasurer and Librarian, Levi Blake. The club is in a sound financial condition, having a handsome balance in the treasury, realized from the fair held last autumn. The admission fee has been raised to one dollar, and an organized effort will soon be made to increase the membership, from the adjoining towns.

OBITUARY. The late Rev. John Dwight, whose death occurred at Cambridge on the 5th inst, was for many years pastor of the Congregational Church in North Wrentham. He took an interest in agriculture, and upon the organization of the North Wrentham Farmers' Club, he was elected President, which office he filled with signal ability. He was highly esteemed for his many amiable qualities, which he exercised for the welfare and happiness of his fellowmen. He was fifty-five years of age and leaves a family.

☞ Daly, Barrett and Murphy, who were charged with the murder of Policeman Burnham, in Haverhill, last year, were brought to trial at the Supreme Judicial Court, at Salem, on Monday last, and as the government was not ready to proceed, they were discharged on their own recognizance in $10,000 each. They are still held in $5000 each to answer to the charge of burglary at the May term of the Superior Court.

OUR CREDIT ABROAD.—Our five twenties in London, have reached over 78 per cent against a usage of 72 and 73 at the close of the year. Large quantities have been sent abroad, and the effect of the foreign rise is beginning to be felt on the gold market. The election of Gen. Grant has certainly had a good influence on our financial credit already.

EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON. The committee of soldiers and sailors having in charge the excursion to Washington to witness the inauguration of General Grant, have negotiated transportation for excursionists from Boston to Washington, for $16 a ticket for the round trip, which is but a trifle over half price. Tickets to be good for going on the 2d and 3d, and returning on the 5th and 6th, as far as New York, and upon the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th from New York to Boston. The purchasers of tickets to pay $1 additional to be applied to the incidental expenses of the excursion. The sale of tickets will not be restricted to soldiers.

"THE COPPER TARIFF BILL VETOED. The President on Monday sent in a message vetoing the bill recently passed raising the duty on imported copper. The reasons given are that it would diminish the revenues of the government, add to the burden of taxes on the people, and that it would prove detrimental to the shipping interests. The bill was passed for protection of class interests and not for increase of revenue. It has passed both Houses over the veto.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. The 22nd was observed generally in the city as a holiday, places of business being closed, and all devoting themselves to recreation as far as the dull weather permitted. The same was the case in New York and San Francisco, and to some extent in other cities. Congress was in session at Washington, but some of the departments were closed for business. A holiday or half holiday is not objectionable at this time of year.

VELOCIPEDING. Quite a number of places have been opened in Boston for the velocipede. At a meeting of the Aldermen on Tuesday, thirteen more licenses were granted for opening velocipede rinks. There will be facilities for instructing thousands, and next summer we expect to see the country roads thronged with the devotees of this graceful amusement.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MOVEMENTS. Mr. Johnson has accepted an invitation from the city authorities of Baltimore for a public reception in that city on his retiring from the White House. There has been a report that he intends to go to Europe, also that he will be a candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

THE LOWELL WATER QUESTION. The people of Lowell voted on Tuesday by 1866 yeas to 1418 nays on the proposition to instruct the city council to take immediate measures to introduce a full supply of water for extinguishing fires and domestic uses.

☞ The Lamb Knitting Machine Company have shipped 730 of their Machines to Hamburg, Germany, since July 1, 1868. The company have doubled their production since 1863.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S HEALTH. Mr. Beecher presented himself in his usual place at Plymouth Church on Sunday last, but did not preach. He made the opening prayer, and then made a few remarks, saying that the reports of his dangerous illness were entirely unfounded and untrue. He thought it very strange that he couldn't be allowed to have a cold for two or three days without having false reports in regard to his health spread abroad. His health was very good, and he said he should preach next Sunday.

DEATH IN CHURCH AT FITCHBURG. On Sunday, Mr. Brown Nourse, a highly respected citizen of Fitchburg, while seated in his pew at Rev. Mr. Emerson's church during the morning service, was observed to be on the point of falling from his seat. A gentleman seated near went to his support, and, with the assistance of others, carried Mr. Nourse to the vestibule, where he expired in a few moments. His death is attributed to disease of the heart.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ THE ECLECTIC MONTHLY for March contains, Malbone, an Oldport romance, (part III.), by T. W. Higginson; Death in a Pallid Cage, by Christopher P. Cranch; The Small Arabs of New York, by Charles Dawson Shanly; Co-operative Housekeeping, (fifth paper); Little Captain Trott, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; A New Chapter of Christian Evidences, by James Freeman Clarke; Consumption in America, (third paper), by Dr. Henry I. Bowditch; The Foe in the Household, (I.); Our Painters, (second article), by John Neal; The Fatal Arrow, by Alice Cary; Popularizing Act, by James Parton; The New Education, (second paper), by Charles W. Eliot; Howard at Atlanta, by John G. Whittier; The Snabian Alb, by Bayard Taylor; Our New President, by Charles G. Came; Sedge Birds, by J. Eliot Cabot; Reviews and Literary Notices. Fields, Osgood & Co.

☞ J. B. Ford & Co., New York, have in preparation a "LIFE OF JESUS, THE CHRIST," by Henry Ward Beecher, to be adapted to the wants of religious thinkers and inquirers in America.—It will be issued in octavo form, making a volume of 800 pages, with valuable maps and artistic illustrations. There are to be two styles, varying only in the binding and amount of illustrations. It will be brought before the public during the coming season.

☞ PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for March has its usual varied and attractive list of contents. Articles by Arthur Gilman, Bayard Taylor, C. P. Cranch, and other well known authors. With this number commences a short romance by L. Clarke Davis, entitled the Stranded Ship. The article cutitled the Inter-Oceanic Canal Route has especial interest at this time. The articles are all of high standard.

☞ THE GALAXY for March commences the previously announced novel by the celebrated English writer, Charles Reade, entitled, *Put Yourself in His Place*. Other articles are by George William Curtis, Richard Grant White, Julia Ward Howe, John S. C. Abbott, and Mrs. Edward's novel, Susan Fielding is continued. It is a brilliant number, and worthy of the well earned reputation of the Galaxy.

☞ OUR YOUNG FOLKS, Fields, Osgood & Co.'s monthly for boys and girls has its usual never failing list of attractive articles. T. B. Aldrich, J. T. Trowbridge, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Edward Everett Hale, and others contribute their able assistance. The number is handsomely illustrated. It has become an institution among us. The publishers of "Our Young Folks" announce their willingness to send four numbers of their Magazine, from January to April of this year, as specimens, to any persons who will send them their address.

☞ THE SCHOOLMATE, the boys' and girls' monthly, published by Joseph H. Allen, Boston, has some of the pleasantest and most attractive articles for the young, by favorite writers. It is published at $1.50 a year.

☞ PICTURE OF GRANT AND HIS FAMILY.—J. W. Goodspeed & Co., of New York, have issued a handsome engraving, by the well known mezzotint engraver, Sartain, of Gen. Grant and his family, taken from their photographs in Mrs. Grant's album. It is an elegant and popular picture, and sold by subscription only, at the low price of $2.00 per copy. Agents are wanted.

☞ THE NURSERY for March is not only entertaining and pleasing, but the article "Learning to be Useful," is an advance even on the usual excellence of the contents of the Magazine. The illustrations are positively superior to any which have yet been published.

☞ THE PRACTICAL FLORICULTURIST is a little book issued by Orange Judd & Co., New York, as a guide to the successful cultivation of florists' plants, by Peter Henderson. It is fully illustrated, and is an admirable treatise on the subject.

☞ PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY is an elegant and handsomely printed journal devoted to music and musical literature. There are a number of choice pieces of music and fifteen pages of reading matter. It is published by J. L. Peters, 198 Broadway, N. Y., at $3.00 a year.

☞ LEISURE HOURS is a handsome monthly issued by O'Dwyer & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., of which we have received the fifth number. It is devoted to History, Biography, Wit, Romance, and useful information. It is racy and full of variety. Issued at $2 a year.

☞ THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET, is a lively and ably edited literary magazine, just commenced, and to be issued monthly by Cowen & Protzman, Indianapolis, at $2.00 a year. It is devoted principally to the interest of temperance. The first number shows great ability and variety of matter.

CONGRESS.

The Internal Revenue bill, after a lengthy debate at evening sessions, has passed the House. It was the bill matured and partly considered at the last session. It is so late in the session that there is little prospect of its passing the Senate. The suffrage amendment to the constitution, although considerably debated in both Houses, has not yet passed by the requisite two-thirds majority. The Senate insisted on their amendment adding the right to hold office as well as suffrage, which was the main point of difference between the Houses, and it finally passed the House in the following amended form: The right of citizens of the United States to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude. This differs from the Senate in that the latter limits legislation by the United States as well as States. The resolve went back again to the Senate which refused again to concur, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The Senate committee, to whom was referred the President's amnesty proclamation, reported that, in their opinion, the proclamation was not authorized by the constitution nor by precedents.

The Senate have passed the House bill allowing $190,000 to Capt. Winslow, and his officers and crew as prize money for the capture of the Alabama; also the bill allowing prize money to Admiral Farragut's fleet for vessels captured at New Orleans. The Indian appropriation bill has been debated and passed with amendments by the Senate. The House franking bill has also passed the Senate without amendment.

The long debate in the House on the army appropriation bill has resulted in its passage. The House rejected the amendments offered and forcibly argued by Gen. Butler providing for a sudden reduction of the army to thirty regiments, and the discharge of all officers not having commands in them, and adopted the plan approved by Gen. Grant for gradual reduction by absorption, resignations, death, expiration of terms of enlistment and otherwise. The clause of the bill relating to the reduction of the army, provides that until the mounted regiments of cavalry, and five regiments of artillery, no new commissions shall be issued in any regiment; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to consolidate regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service and the reduction of the number of officers will permit, until the aforesaid minimum is reached. There shall be no new appointments and no general promotions in the Adjutant General's Department, in the Inspector General's Department, in the Pay Department, in the Quartermaster's Department, in the Ordnance Department or in the Medical Department. The proposed reduction will in time reduce the expenses of the army to about thirty-five millions.

The currency bill has also passed the House, the most important feature of which is a section providing for the equalization of the banking currency, by withdrawing it from those sections where it is in excess of the proportion contemplated by law, and issuing it to banking associations in parts of the country that have not received their due proportion, principally in the South and West. It was passed principally by southern and western votes. The amount of the banking currency is not to exceed three hundred million dollars.

The House bill repealing the tenure of office law has been somewhat discussed in the Senate, but that body seems reluctant to pass it without material modification.

The Senate on Monday non-concurred in the House amendments to the currency bill and a committee of conference was appointed. In the House the Post Office appropriation bill was debated and passed, appropriating $5,740,000 for deficiencies in the receipts to meet the expenses of the department.

The army appropriation bill having reached the Senate was reported with amendments adding two millions to the appropriation for the Quartermaster's department. The clause directing the Secretary of war to consolidate the regiments to thirty was also stricken out. The House tenure of office bill as reported to the Senate, after several efforts by members to take it up, has been postponed for the session. The judiciary bill providing for the appointment of circuit judges has passed the Senate. The bill to punish persons assuming to hold office contrary to the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution has passed the Senate.

The President's veto of the copper tariff bill passed the House on Tuesday by a two-thirds majority. A bill has passed the House taking the jurisdiction of naturalization from the courts in New York City, except the United States Courts there.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Dear Sir—I am [illegible] with your readers a little item of my knowledge of Supreme history, by the mistake made by your compositor, in the last sentence of the abstract of my address given in the last number of your paper—wherein I am made to say that an important historical event occurred in *India*, instead of *Judea*.

By substituting the word *Judea* for *India*, the sentence will be intelligible.

Yours truly, HENRY BOYNTON.

Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 20th, 1869.

THE NEW CABINET.—Nothing of any consequence has yet leaked out in regard to the composition of the new Cabinet. The newsmongers at Washington have settled down in a quiet spirit of resignation to wait until after the inauguration. Gen. Grant is said to be in constant receipt of letters from applicants for office, which are treated without ceremony.

— Some people in France believe that Maximilian was never killed in Mexico. We rather think they will never see Max again.

— Philadelphia is said to have a hundred and fifty carpet manufactories.

— The new White Pine gold mines are making a great stir in San Francisco. Companies have already been organized to work them, with an aggregate nominal capital of sixty-two millions of dollars.

— Not a single distillery is in operation in New York at the present time.

— A fine seam of coal has just been discovered on the bank of the Mississippi, twenty miles above Cairo.

— Havana cigars are made and sold in New York by the millions. They should be named Manhattan cigars.

— South Carolina bids fair to develope an entirely new mine of wealth in her recently discovered phosphates.

— Gold has made a break and gone down.

— Farmers are emigrating from Indiana into Tennessee.

— A new comet is expected in the sky almost any evening.

☞ "TIME TRIES ALL THINGS" and has proved that *Dr. Tutter's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is the remedy par *excellence* for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, catarrhal sore throat and influenza. It cures coughs and colds *instanter*! It soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence. K

☞ AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Bronchial Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

MARRIAGES.

In Newton Centre, Feb 19, by Prof. O S. Stearns, D. D., Mr. George E. Wales to Miss Georgie Decker, both of Newton Centre.

In Cambridge, by Rev. William Howe, Mr. J. Frank Dow of Haverhill, to Miss Cornelia A. Brown of Brown.

In Newcastle, Miramichi, NB, Feb 16, R. W. Hobart, formerly of Brookline, to Miss Henrietta Hamil of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

In this city, Feb 19, Isaac S. Tompkins, 71 yrs 5 mos.

In Brighton, Feb 16, Louisa D., wife of Walter Willey, 40 yrs 8 mos 11 dys.

In Lexington, Feb 19, Miss Sarah Reed, 87 yrs 7 mos.

In Stoughton, Feb 18, Mr. Sarda Belcher, 65 yrs 8 months.

In Burlington, Mass, Feb 16, widow Phebe Cutler, 86.

In Sterling, Feb 18, Mrs. Sophia H., widow of the late George Davis, 66 yrs 7 months.

In Stoughton, Feb 16, Avery Capen, 61.

In Claremont, N. H., Feb 16, M. Augusta, wife of J. Clinton Paine, 30.

In Charlestown, Feb 18, Mrs. Eliza Bird, widow of the late James Bird, 79.

In Jamaica Plain, Feb 18, Luther L. White, 35 yrs 6 mos.

In Medford, Feb 18, Mrs. Maria S. Balch, 47, wife of William T. Balch.

In Stoughton, Feb 19, Miss Adelaide Melcher, 26.

In East Boston, Feb 21, at the residence of her son, Increase S. Hill, Abigail, relict of the late Capt. John Hill of Salem, 86.

In Dorchester, Feb 21, Mr. Aaron Leman, 56.

In Weymouth, Feb 20, Samuel Reed, Esq., 66 years 11 months.

In Chelsea, Feb 22, of consumption, Mr. Nathaniel O'Brien, 30 yrs 6 mos.

In Danvers, Feb 22, Major John Bradstreet, 78 years 6 mos 14 dys.

In Brewster, Feb 15, Elias, daughter of Esther and Warren Nickerson, 24.

In Hamilton, Feb 22, Mrs. Mehitable Marsh, 67 yrs 9 months.

In Newburyport, Feb 21, Mr. Nathaniel Coffin, 85 yrs.

In Waltham, Feb 9, the wife of Rev. Thomas Hill, late President of Harvard College, 34 years.

In Danvers, Feb 23, Mary, widow of the late Samuel Putnam, 81.

In Upper Gilmanton, N. H., Mrs. Hannah F. Badger, widow of the late Gov. William Badger, in the 78th year of her age.

In North Bridgewater, a few days since, a little girl named Collins, was scalded to death, by falling into a tub of boiling water.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEBILITY.—Every one at times feels the necessity of something to tone up *the system* depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. At such times let every one, instead of taking alcoholic or medicinal *stimulants*, which afford only a temporary relief, reinvigorate his debilitated system by the natural tonic elements of the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

or Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, which vitalizes and enriches the blood by supplying it with its *life Element*, IRON.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, *its energizing effects be followed by corresponding reaction*, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

WM. C. STERLING, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says: "Since taking the Peruvian Syrup I feel better, my strength is improved, my bowels are regular, my appetite first rate."

"There is no old Physician in this city (older than I am) who has been in the Drug business for 40 years, who has used the Syrup for three months, and given it so his decided opinion, that it is the best Alterative Tonic Medicine he ever knew."

For *Dyspepsia, Debility*, and *Female Weaknesses*, the Peruvian Syrup is a specific. A 32 page pamphlet sent free. The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

SCROFULA CURED AFTER SEVEN YEARS' SUFFERING.

J. W. HORNER, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Parkersburg, W. Va., says: "I had

37 RUNNING ULCERS

when I commenced taking DR. AYERS' IODINE WILL *My Bones, Favors and Face* were one continuous sore. I am now a well man, and am satisfied the Iodine Water saved my life."

Circulars in regard to this remedy will be sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey Street, New York. For sale by Druggists generally. feb29-4t&p

To Farmers.

The Lodi Manufacturing Co., invite Farmers and others using manures, to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers. They offer their

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE,

equal to the best super-phosphate, at the low price of $30 per ton in Boston. They also make superior articles of NITRO PHOSPHATE AND PURE BONE DUST.

WE ASK ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. Geo. H. Cook, of the New Jersey Agricultural College of New Brunswick, says: "The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro Phosphate of Lime, paid us full 100 per cent above their market value, in the increase of crops this year."

D. A. Haughton, North Hadley, Mass., says: I used it on the Poudrette on corn, side by side with Super-Phosphate, and in every case it came out ahead."

Chas. Rowland, Weston, Coun., says: "It gave the corn an early start, ripened it early, and increased the yield more than sufficient to pay all expenses."

Wm. S. Sheffield, South Lynne, Conn., says he found it superior to Super-Phosphate or fish scrap. On *Corn* and *Buckwheat* it far surpassed any other manure.

Bradley Ingalls, Sheffield, Vt., says: "Your Double Refined Poudrette has been tried side by side with Coes Bradley's & Bradley's X L Super-Phosphate, and one or two other kinds, and it has given as good satisfaction as any. My uncle raised two bushels of corn from four rows with manure, three bushels from four rows with Poudrette, and only one and three-quarters with Bradley's X L. Address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office 66 Cortlandt St., Box 2130 New York P. O., or HENRY SIDERS, 119 Commercial Street, Boston. Jan30-6t

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

For the week ending Friday, Feb. 26.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman.

ASHES.

Pots,

READ AND RUN.

—Broadway, in New York, is being tunnelled for the purposes of a pneumatic railway.

—Gen. Dix is expected home from Paris next week.

—The great debate on the Irish Church begins in the British House of Commons on Monday next.

—There has been rare sport over a fox hunt in Taunton, R. I., at which the animal, turning to bay, bit off the thumb of one of his pursuers.

—Young people are getting married once more on railroad trains. Such cases, some of them, seem to be very fast thalits.

—A man in Detriot has paid a debt of half a dollar with the accrued interest, which amounted to eighty cents and odd, at six per centum.

—Gen. Grant's house in Washington is to be bought for Gen. Sherman, by the gentleman who originally presented it to the former. The price paid is sixty thousand dollars.

—New York again complains of swill milk.

—The talk of Mr. Mullins is called mullinsish. See it!

—Now a velocipede has been invented to run on railroad tracks.

—Our railways are properly styled the great arteries of our commerce.

—Punch says pigs can see the wind, and the particular wind they see is a "sow-west."

—Lookout Mountain now discloses a vast and celestial cave, containing all sorts of natural curiosities. Its name might properly be changed to Lookin.

—One merchant in this city made one hundred and five thousand dollars in thirty days, on the rise in sugar.

—Convicts arrive so fast at Sing Sing prison, it is found necessary to put two in a cell.

—Prices of real estate in and around New York are estimated to be twenty-five per cent higher than they were a year ago.

—The Fenian prisoners in England—Costello and Warren—have been at length released.

—A museum of natural history is to be established in Central Park, New York.

—Winter is over and gone. Spring will be generally welcomed.

—The remains of a mastodon have been found recently.

—The town of Peabody observed the anniversary of Mr. George Peabody's birth, on the 18th.

—Any one, the poet has read forty lectures, or more forty times, during the winter.

—Castor oil is largely produced in Texas, which leads to the conclusion that it is largely used elsewhere.

—American scholars are appealed to, not to enhance the establishment of so many colleges, but to concentrate the advant ages of the few in a few institutions.

—The counsel for the murdered convict Jefferson of New York, denies that the latter killed Rodell, as has been rumored.

—Bad robberies still continue fashionable.

—The Charleston papers are reciting the glories of projects that may be raised on the Sea with large profit.

—Horseships are regularly racing between New York and Liverpool.

—The dealers had to be spry in order to get their crop this season, but they have succeeded.

—Jest, sweetening generally, have their particular, a spice of it, and HELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. 6t-27-2t

Guardian Sale.

By license of the Probate Court, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the premises, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of March next, all the right in the Estate of A. Jewell and Hattie H. Jewell, both of Framingham, in said County, minors, in about six acres of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Village of said Framingham, bounded on the south by Salem street, east by land of Amasa Kendall, and north by land of Mrs. Lucy Ann Perry. Terms made known at the sale.

ELIZABETH P. JEWELL, Guardian.
Framingham, Feb. 15, 1869. feb27-3t*

For Sale.

The place occupied by the subscriber, situated on the Boston road one mile from the Southborough, on the county road from Boston to Worcester, containing five acres of first rate land, with a dwelling-house, barn, shop, and other woodshed and carriage house adjoining. Barn, shoe shop, a well of never failing water, orchard of good varieties of apples, Peach, Pear, Quince, Currant—some half mile to churches, store, post office, St. Marks boarding school, Peters' High, and district schools,—three-fourths of a mile to depot on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, three trains daily to and from Boston. pleasantly located, and one of the most desirable situations in the town. For further particulars inquire of HENRY S. WHEELER, Southborough, Mass., or of JOSEPH BURNETT, 27 Central St., Boston, Mass. feb27-4t*

3000 EMPLOYMENT

that pays. For particulars, address S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro', Vt. feb27-4t

VINEGAR FROM CIDER.

Wine or Molasses, in 10 Hours, without using acids or drugs. For terms and other information, address F. I. SAGE, Practical Vinegar Manufacturer, Cromwell, Ct. feb27-4t

PILES

A Missionary, who had suffered 22 years with the worst form of Piles, and will send the receipt free. Rev. FOSTER DIX, Jersey City, N. J. feb27-4t

TO THE WORKING CLASS:

I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening, is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice, may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cents. Address E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me. feb27-4t

$10 PER DAY.

Made selling our celebrated GOLDEN PEN. A better article than the cheap pens introduced by all who have used them to be the best pen made or sold in this country. Agents wanted. SAMPLES SENT FREE. Address WESTERN PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, Ind. P. O. Box 1134. feb27-8t

A Liberal Salary!

WILL be paid Agents, male or female, to canvass for "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET," a Temperance and Literary Magazine of 64 pages, the finest publication in the West. Persons connected with the Good Templars or other temperance organizations, or those who have had some experience in canvassing for periodicals, we will engage permanently at a salary of from $75 to $100 per month. Address COWEN & PROTZMAN, Publishers, feb27-3t Indianapolis, Ind.

New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
HAIR RESTORER
Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy will be acknowledged by all who use it. Mrs. Allen's Pomade is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Proprietors, S. & Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York. feb27-1yr

New Musical Work.

THE STANDARD SINGING SCHOOL,
A Complete Method for the
Cultivation and Development of the Voice,
and for acquiring the
ART OF SINGING,
Based upon the celebrated School of Garcia.
With additions and adaptations to the English Language, prepared for the use of Conservatories, Classes, and Private Teachers, by L. H. SOUTHARD. Price $3 00. Sent post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston. Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. feb27

Suffolk Chemical Co.,

THE only manufacturers of the genuine KITCHEN MINERAL SOAP. Used as a wash, this Soap dissolved one pound to half a pound of lime, kills all insects or infesting vermin of fruit trees.
32 North Market street, feb20-4t Boston.

SPECIAL PREMIUM

OF THE CELEBRATED
WEB FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE!

Our readers are all aware of the merits of the well renowned "Lamb Family Knitting Machine."

For a short time only we are enabled to offer the following inducement to families desiring to obtain one of them to interest themselves in extending the circulation of the Ploughman. Any person sending us the names of two subscribers, with the cash, $2 50 for each, in advance, will receive as premium, one of the above Machines, complete in every respect, the price of which is $60 00.

New Advertisements.

Agents Wanted--$10 A Day.

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $5.
LLOYD'S
Patent Revolving Double
MAPS
of North America and Europe, America and the United States of America.
Colored—in 4000 Counties.

These Maps now just completed, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest changes in the various European States. These Maps are invaluable in every School and Family in the land—occupy the space of one Map and by means of the roller, either side can be thrown from, and any part of it read by the class. County Rights and large discounts given to good Agents. Apply for Circulars, and Sample Maps, to
SHAW & SANDFORD,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND,
feb27-4t 22 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

Crushed Bone, Ground Bone,

—AND—
BONE MEAL,

Warranted Superior to any that can be found elsewhere.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the
NORTHBORO' BONE MILL,
NORTHBORO', MASS.
For sale by
J. D. LOVELL,
Worcester, Mass.
J. S. ROOT.
feb27-13t

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the following varieties of Garden Seeds, all new and genuine, and obtained of the best seed growers:
Improved Brunswick Cabbage.
Wyman Cabbage, (genuine).
Boston's Danvers Onion.
General Grant Tomato.
Mc Lean's Advancer Peas, Mc Lean's Little Gem Peas.
Early Rose Potatoes, and all of the new kinds of Seed Potatoes.
Also a full assortment of Garden, Flower, Field and Grass Seeds, at the lowest cash prices.
PARKER, GANNETT & OSGOOD,
No. 40, North Market Street,
feb27-4t Boston, Mass.

Poultry Yard Established 1854.

Pure Bred Fowls.

Crevecoeurs,	Earl of Derby, (yellow leg,)
Houdans,	Silver Hamburg,
Lafleche,	Grey and White Dorking,
Royal Fowl of Java,	Earl of Derby, (silver leg,)
Brahmas,	Rouen Ducks,
Buff Cochins,	Aylesbury Ducks,
White Face Black Spanish,	Bremen Geese,
Leghorns, (White, yellow leg,)	White Holland Turkeys,
	And Florida Mocking Birds.

I have a choice stock of Fowls, some of which were imported this Spring. Will sell
FOWLS OR EGGS
at a reasonable price. We ship no poor specimens. Address
G. MORGAN SMITH,
feb27-1t* South Hadley, Mass

NEW CROP ONION SEED.

(By Mail—Postage Paid.)

Large Red Wethersfield,	per pound,	$3
Yellow Danvers,	"	3
Yellow Dutch or Strasburg,	"	3

Address JAMES SHEPPARD,
P. O. Box 2972. 239 Pearl Street, N. Y.
feb27-4t

Bradford Academy,

BRADFORD, MASS. Third Term opens March 31, 1869. Application may be made to Miss A. H. Johnson, Principal, or in Boston, to R. Anderson, D. D., at the Missionary House, or J. D. KINGSBURY, Secretary.
Bradford, Mass., Feb. 17, 1869. feb27-4tE

Grade Jersey Stock.

FOR SALE, one heifer three-fourths Jersey and one-half Devon, calved March 1st, two years old 1st day of March, with a calf five days old seven-eighths Jersey. Also, one heifer, one-half Jersey and one-half superior Devon, two years old the first of June next; will come in the 15th of May, all bred from James Thompson's pure Jersey bulls, kind and gentle, and are very promising heifers. For further particulars inquire of E. F. EASTON, feb27-3t Nantucket.

FRESH GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS,

prepaid by mail. For 10 cts per oz., the following sorts: Early Rose Beet, Early Curled Dwarf Spinach and Turnip. For 15 and 25 cts per oz., the best Cabbage, Celery, Chicory, Cucumber, Lettuce, Melon, Salsify, Squash, Seed Tomato. For 40 cts. Onion and Peppers. The above, also, in 5 ct. papers. 25 sorts Garden and Flower Seeds $1. Catalogues gratis. Early Rose Potatoes 75 cts. per pk. 2 lbs. by mail, 25 cts. Commission. Agents wanted. B. M. Watson, Plymouth, feb27-6t Mass.

THE AMERICAN GUARDIAN

is the Largest and Cheapest Temperance Paper in the country. It contains Original Tales, Sermonettes, Poetry, Editorials, and a Children's Department, illustrated, besides one or two Serial Tales by distinguished authors. Price 75 cents per year, or $1, six months. Specimens free. Geo. S. Ferguson & Co., 25 No. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. feb27-4tE

ONION SEED

—300 pounds New Yellow Onion Seed, growth of 1868, (warranted,) for sale by HILL, THRETTS & CO., 103 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, Mass. Orders received and samples sent by mail. 4t-feb27

For Sale.

3 PURE bred AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES.
BENJ. PIERCE.
feb27-1t*

A New Book.

AGENTS ARE MAKING FROM $10 TO $20 PER DAY in selling the "COMPLETE HERBALIST," Or, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS." For full particulars, address at once, J. B. FIELD'S BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. feb27-2t

Guardian Sale.

By license of the Probate Court, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right in the Estate of Mary Ann Bowers, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased, viz: a certain parcel of land, situated in said Framingham, bounded on the south by Salem street, east by land of Amasa Kendall, and north by land of Mrs. Lucy Ann Perry. Terms made known at the sale.

ELIZABETH P. JEWELL, Guardian.
Framingham, Feb. 15, 1869. feb27-3t*

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated on the road from Boston to Worcester, BOYLSTON, two and a half miles from North Grafton depot, containing 61 acres. Buildings in good order, house nearly new, containing 9 rooms; cistern and well of never failing water. Also a large amount of manure in the yard, now being carted on to the land. The land is well divided into convenient lots, requiring, tillage and woodland. A stream of water passing through the farm near the buildings. The buildings, with the land, will be sold together or separately. Terms of sale easy. Price $5,500 for the whole. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or at W. Gray's, Worcester.
LYMAN WHIPPLE, Boylston, Mass. feb13-tf

Nursery for Sale,

Of Five acres, on Long Island Railroad. Large lot of Nursery stocks. Trees, &c. Also one acre of improved land adapted to farm crops, gardening and fruit, in lots, and on terms to suit purchasers.
E. RICHARDSON,
feb20-5t* Thompson, Long Island, N. Y.

A Good Farm To Let,

IN GLOUCESTER, MASS.

About 100 acres near the Seashore, where plenty of sea manure can be obtained. Also a pleasantly located house. Best of reference required. Apply to ALLEN KNOWLTON, jan20-tf Pavilion Hotel, Gloucester, Mass.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, March 8th, next, at Two o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all the real estate of Thomas Farrell, deceased, to wit: a Dwelling House and shop, and about one half acre of land, situated on the north side of Warren Street, in Randolph, near the depot, on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad. Condition Cash.
GEORGE TALBOT, Administrator *de bonis non*.
Randolph, Feb. 11, 1869. feb20-3t

Farms and Country Residences WANTED.

Any one having a Farm, either large or small, well located, which he wants to sell, will do well to apply at once, to the undersigned, who have had a long experience in selling real estate, and have the best facilities to effect sales in a short time. Particular attention paid to selling residences or small farms near the city. Terms of sale reasonable.
J. DAVIS & CO.,
feb20-3t* 80 State street, Room 4, Boston, Mass.

Grain and Stock Farm.

One of the best in the State of Illinois. 300 acres—160 under cultivation, 60 acres timber, and 70 acres prairie. Well watered, good improvements, near railroads. If sold before April 1st will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars, address or apply at 1-2 P. M., to E. G. SHEPPARD, 2 Bowling Green, New York. P. O. Box 4,083. feb20-4t

Milk Farm for Sale.

A Farm in North Bridgewater, consisting of between 60 and 70 acres of land, well divided, cuts 50 tons of hay, keeps 20 head of cattle, is well fenced with stone wall, has running brook in pasture, also a good orchard of thrifty apple and pear trees, a progeny of 100 Concord vines, been in bearing two years, 3-4 of an acre to strawberries. This farm is under a high state of cultivation, and has a mile route attached. The buildings consist of a story and a half house, painted and blinded, with modern water in dining room and kitchen, well of water at house and barn. Carriage house 30 by 40 feet, 13 feet posts, part finished for shop.

The Barn 30x60 feet, with excellent cellar, does not freeze, cemented bottom, other buildings all in good repair. This farm is very pleasantly situated, in a good neighborhood, 1¼ miles from Depot and Village, and will be sold cheap for cash. The stock and tools will be sold with the farm if desired.

For further particulars, inquire of he subscribers on the premises, or address, P. O. Box 68.
RAMSDELL & PACKARD,
jan30-18t North Bridgewater, Mass.

Farm, Saw and Grist Mill

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers his Farm and Mill for sale, situated about half a mile from Boylston, on the Clinton road, and about 4 miles from the Depots at West Boylston, Sterling Junction, Clinton and West Berlin, about 8 miles from Worcester. The Farm contains about 80 acres of good land, well divided, and a good young orchard of choice fruit. The house is two stories, with 12 finished rooms, L, wood-shed, &c. Barn, 30 by 60, with a cellar under it; running spring water at the yard. The Mill has a French Turbine Wheel, a 4 foot Circular, with modern improved carriage and ways, one run of stone and cracker.

The entire property to be sold on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or of LAMSON & GLAZIER, Leominster, Worcester; STEPHEN SMITH, West Boylston CHARLES CHASE, Clinton, or A. W. SEAVER, at Northboro' Junction.
JOHN GLAZIER.
Boylston, Jan. 25, 1869. jan30tf

Rare Chance to Buy

A LARGE FARM OF 120 ACRES,

IN SUTTON, MASS.,

Situated two miles south of the centre of the town, in close communication with several manufacturing villages, which furnishes a good market for produce. The Farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres with forty of young wood, remainder equally divided in pasturing and tillage. The mowing land is free from stone, and all can be worked all in good bearing condition. There is a Vineyard and Pear thicket, of at least one and a half acres, comprising Grape Vines and Pear Trees of the choicest varieties, painted and blinded. The House is two stories, 26 by 36, with L 16 by 26, containing woodhouse, carriage house, &c. The Barn is 40 by 60—20 feet posts—with cellar under whole. No expense has been spared to arrange the convenience of the barn and other buildings with all the modern improvements. This is an opportunity to purchase a good Farm seldom presented, and it should be well examined to be appreciated.

For full particulars address P. M. CROSSMAN, Proprietor of Clinton House, Clinton, Mass., or apply to M. E. CROSSMAN, on the premises, Sutton, Mass. feb6-6t*

Farm for Sale!

Pleasantly situated in Templeton, one and a half mile south of the Centre, containing about 50 acres of good land with buildings thereon. Said farm is well divided into mowing, pasturing and tillage, well watered and fenced with stone wall. Fruit trees and grape vines in bearing condition. A two story House with L and ten rooms. A Shoe Shop, Barn and Carriage house all in good repair. Never-failing water in the house and at the barn and many other conveniences not mentioned. Also about 65 acres of pasturing, wood and timber land. Will sell the whole or part. Terms easy.
BENJAMIN BADGER,
feb13-3t Templeton, Mass.

FLOUR OF RAW BONE,

—AND—
PURE NATURAL PHOSPHATE,

Comb'ning the best F[illegible]ising agents ever mixed.
THE BOSTON MILLING COMPANY,

Invite the attention of the agricultural community to the merits of their Standard Fertiliser, the

Pure Flour of Unburned, Unsteamed Bone.

Possessing the only machinery in the world by which raw bones in their natural state can be reduced to a true flour, they offer such guarantees of purity that its freedom from adulteration is placed above the possibility of suspicion.

No doubt can be entertained of the inestimable value of Bones in a Fertilizer under the two essential conditions of purity and fineness, thus guaranteed.

The Newly Discovered Phosphate.

The recent discoveries in the South of immense beds of natural Phosphate, the precipitate of remote ages in the laboratory of nature coming to light when the genius of American mechanism is making such strides to reap from limitless fields, exhausting harvests, seems as opportune as the earlier contribution of the great coal fields to the manufacturing industry of modern times.

This Company determined to be the first in presenting this new fertilizing agent under their trade mark of the

Pure Fine South Carolina Phosphate,

containing by analysis nearly **Sixty per cent.** of **Phosphate of Lime** reduced by their machinery to that condition of fineness so essential to its rapid absorption by the soil and plants.

They also offer in the same condition a combination of Selected Bones having an excess of animal matter, with the Pure finely ground Phosphate, three parts of Bone and one animal matter with one Phosphate, under the trade mark of

Combined Bone and Fine Phosphate.

The stimulus given by the large amount of ammonia produced by the excess of animal matter in combination with this pure natural Phosphate, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results, and should place this combination in advance of any fertilizing agent hitherto produced.

To make the assurance of purity doubly sure, this Company invite committees of agricultural societies and gentlemen interested in agricultural science to visit their mills at all times, and they challenge the most rigid scrutiny of every step in the process of manufacture.

All these articles are packed in superior paper lined barrels, and bear the name and trade marks of the Company.

In order to secure a liberal introduction of the new fertilizers, the following prices have been established for the present season:

Pure Flour of Bone	$60 per ton.
Combined Bone and Fine Phosphate	$50 per ton.
Pure Fine S. C. Phosphate	$45 per ton.

Send circular direct to the Office of the

BOSTON MILLING CO.,
feb13-13t 43 Broad Street.

Garden Tools, Rakes, Hoes,

CHILDREN'S SETS
AND
House Furnishing Goods,

MANUFACTURED BY
A. E. LYMAN & SON,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
New York Depot, 30 Barclay Street.
WITH POLLARD & SABIN.

Great Labor Saving Machine for the Million.
LYMAN'S NEW PATENT
Wood Annihilator.

By actual test the most practical, cheap and reliable Weed Destroyer known, combining *strength, durability*, great ease in working, doing the work of two or more tools of the ordinary old styles now in use, with much greater ease and rapidity, cutting from 3 to 10 inches in width, with steel tempered adjustable knives. Send for Circular.

A. E. LYMAN, Patentee.
feb20-1t Northampton, Mass.

New England Poultry Club.

FIFTH Annual Exhibition by the New England Poultry Club at Horticultural Hall, Worcester, Mass., March 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1869. Send for premium list to WINSLOW S. LINCOLN, Secretary.
feb20-2t* Worcester, Mass.

Wyman Cabbage Seed.

A SMALL quantity of *genuine* Wyman Cabbage Seed. For sale by
PARKER, GANNETT & OSGOOD,
feb20-2t 49 North Market Street.

To Dealers, Builders & Consumers,

THE FLORENCE LEAD CO'S
PURE WHITE LEAD.

For purity, fineness, body and durability, is acknowledged to be the best White Lead in the market.

All orders by mail or telegraph receive prompt attention from the Company's Agents.
HAGGETT, TAMER & CO.,
jan16-13t 8 India Street, Boston.

Ives' Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

DANVERS ONION, Cabbage, Beet, and many other varieties of choice, Garden Seeds. Send for Catalogue to
JOHN S. IVES, Seed Grower,
feb6-4t Salem, Mass.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated on the road from Boston to Worcester, containing 64 acres, first rate land, with a dwelling-house, barn, shop, and other woodshed and carriage house adjoining. Barn, shoe shop, a well of never failing water, orchard of good varieties of apples, Peach, Pear, Quince, Currant—some half mile to churches, store, post office, St. Marks boarding school, Peters' High, and district schools,—three-fourths of a mile to depot on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, three trains daily to and from Boston. pleasantly located, and one of the most desirable situations in the town. For further particulars inquire of HENRY S. WHEELER, Southborough, Mass., or of JOSEPH BURNETT, 27 Central St., Boston, Mass. feb27-4t*

1000 MILES

OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

267 Miles Remain

To be Finished, to Open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This Opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,300 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply crith all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT PAR.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN AT SIX PER CENT., and both

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the U. S. (the 81's) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 123. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,300 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on *AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN*

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

The details of which are as follows:

From Passengers	$1,024,065 97
" Freight	2,040,233 19
" Express	51,423 08
" Mails	136,753 20
" Miscellaneous	91,626 27
" Government troops	104,977 77
" Freight	1,449,643 33
" Contractors' men	391,179 09
" " material	368,430 32
Total	$5,066,651 61

This large amount is only in indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from *FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.*

As the Government Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Boston by

MATTHEW BOLLES & CO, 36 State Street,
C. E. FULLER & CO., 2 State Street,
TOWER, GIDDINGS & TORREY, 74 State St.
STONE & DOWNER, 28 State Street,
R. W. GILBERT, 18 State Street,
SPENCER, VILA & CO., 13 Congress Street,
JOHN F. HARRISON & CO., 114 State Street,
NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER BANK,
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
FOGG BROS & BATES, 20 Congress Street,
KIMBALL, FYCOTT & BENNETT, 6 State St.,
JOHN E. M. GILLEY, 5 Devonshire Street,
and in New York

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau St.,
AND BY
John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, 59 Wall St.,
And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for delivery of bonds.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1st, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertising agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
Jan. 20, 1869. feb6-4t NEW YORK.

1869.

THE
LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS
—IN—
NEW ENGLAND,

FURNISHED TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER

At a Single Profit!

Jordan, Marsh & Co.

Stock Complete in all Departments.

Domestics.

This department invariably includes all the leading regular brands of *BROWN* and *BLEACHED COTTONS*, and represents every make of these goods which is known in New England. Buyers can always fully complete their lists of *DOMESTICS* with us, and of *bottom prices*, without the necessity of going elsewhere for special brands.

OUR
Lancaster Prints

Have become the leading makes of *CALICOES* in this market, and daily coming forward in extensive variety of novel design and beautiful coloring.

IN
Dress Goods

We are constantly receiving the choicest styles and latest novelties of all the great European markets, from the hands of our own foreign buyers. Among the particularly desirable fabrics of to-day should be noted a full line of low priced *GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS*, all cods of *BLACK ALPACAS*, in desirable makes; *White Alpacas; Poplin Alpacas*, and *MOREENS* in various colors.

IN
Linens and White Goods

We present extraordinary inducements in *BROWN BLEACHED* and *LOOM DAMASK*; 4 and 5 *NAPKINS* and *DOYLEYS*; and *ENGLISH TOILET QUILTS*. We have also just received a fresh and attractive assortment of *WHITE PIQUES*.

IN
Shawls

We display our usual elaborate stock of *FOREIGN* and *DOMESTIC* goods, including an uncommonly desirable variety of *GREY* and *FANCY EFFECTS* and *STRIPES*, besides a choice lot of *BLACK THIBET SHAWLS*. We shall shortly receive our splendid Spring assortment of the celebrated Washington Mills *FREMIERE LONG* and *SQUARE SHAWLS*, which for style, coloring, durability and cheapness are acknowledged to be unrivalled.

IN
Flannels.

This stock was never so full and varied, embracing every production, staple and fancy, which is known in the market.

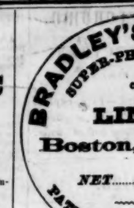
IN
Hosiery.

Constantly on hand a large line of Foreign and Domestic *HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS*, and *VEIL BAREGES*.

IN
Woollens

Attention is invited to elegant SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, from the Windemere Woollen Mill, which are not surpassed by any similar goods, domestic or imported. Also to some choice designs in FANCY CASSIMERES, of novel weaving. Always on hand, a full line of JEANS, COTTONADES, COATINGS, SACKINGS, CASHMERETS and REPELLANTS in every style and at all prices.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.,
AT WHOLESALE,
WINTHROP SQUARE,
AT RETAIL,
242 to 250 Washington Street,
feb13 BOSTON. 4t



BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE

TRIUMPHANT!
WARRANTED
UNIFORM IN QUALITY.

THE ANIMAL MATTER CONTAINED in the entire bone is restored to this Compound in the most concentrated form, making a powerful manure.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS:

WINDSOR, Maine, Oct. 31, 1868.

JOHN MCARTHUR, ESQ., Augusta, Maine.

SIR:—I purchased of you last Spring, eight barrels of Bradley's Patent Super Phosphate, and applied it to the cultivation of Potatoes, on 3¼ acres of old worn out land with no other manure.

The result was two hundred bushels to the acre, being fully a double the quantity produced on an equal amount newer land without Phosphate, and the quality was decidedly better, being larger, smoother, and worth at least fifteen to twenty cents per bushel more than where no Phosphate was used.

In answer to your inquiry, whether Phosphate pays, I can say I raised 1700 bushels of potatoes this year for sale, and can realize 75 cents per bushel for them at Augusta, eight miles from my farm. I am confident I raised at least five hundred bushels more for using sixty dollars worth of Phosphate, and the quality was very much better. I intend to use at least 2½ tons next year.

LEONARD W. TAYLOR.

Canterbury, N. H., Nov. 12, 1868.

Dear Sir:—You may say to those inquiring about the utility of Bradley's Super Phosphate whether or not it pays—that I have used it with good success the last five years, and have the hand Hoe cost of raising the crop more than doubly pays the cost.

I have used it mostly in raising corn, and apply it in the hill at planting time. Very soon after it comes up, the corn assumes a dark green color, and continues on with a vigorous growth, ripening at least ten days sooner than corn planted without Phosphate. I used it the past year on twenty acres of corn with results more satisfactory than ever, yielding about two thousand bushels of good, sound, ripe ears of corn. I have tried Poudrette and could perceive but little benefit from its application.

I have used Bradley's Phosphates, but now has given so good satisfaction as Bradley's.

Yours truly, D. M. CLOUCH.

From the owner of the celebrated Stallion GEN. KNOX.

North Vassalboro', Me., Dec. 8, 1868.

W. L. BRADLEY, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—When I met you in Portland, I was unable to answer in full your queries as to the satisfaction found in the use of your Super Phosphate, as my crops were not harvested.

I am gratified with the result of its application upon corn, potatoes, roots, and have arranged for a liberal supply for the coming season.

I am respectfully yours, T. S. LANG.

From Judge Pierrepont.

Nov. 26, 1868.

WM. L. BRADLEY, Esq.:

Dear Sir—You ask how the Super Phosphate which I had of you last spring proved in its use upon my country place upon Hudson River.

I say in reply that my gardener used it on the lawn, on the piece of meadow and on the Indian corn.

Its effect was plain and wonderful. It is far the cheapest manure of which I have any knowledge.

Yours truly, EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

State Reform School of Connecticut.

West Meriden, Conn., Dec. 12, 1868.

WM. L. BRADLEY,

Dear Sir:—We much prefer your Super Phosphate on the various crops we raise on our farm to any now in use.

I am happy to recommend yours as a superior article to all who use fertilizers.

We shall order an increased amount for next year's use. Yours truly, E. W. HATCH, Supt.

Chelsea, Vt., Oct. 26, 1868.

MR. W. L. BRADLEY,

Sir:—Last spring I planted 3¼ acres with potatoes, the soil in the piece being all alike. On two acres I used two barrels of your Phosphate in the hill—on the balance of the piece, one and a half barrels, and the bushels of common wood ashes. From the two acres manured with Phosphate, I dug 300 bushels of potatoes, while the one and one-half acres which were manured with the ashes yielded but 185 bushels.

Yours truly, ISAAC H. HERRILL.

Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 12, 1868.

MR. WM. L. BRADLEY,

Dear Sir:—I have an old clay oil meadow of about one-half acre, which I was experimenting with about *one-half barrel* of your Super Phosphate. The Phosphate was applied the mowing machine, and I have regularly about a ton hay to the acre.

Some parts of the meadow Phosphate was applied to early in the spring. The yield of hay is steadily increased each year, both in quantity and quality since I began the treatment with your Phosphate. I have cut fully two tons of hay to the acre, of far better quality than that grown on same land in its former unproved condition. I think that this land is now worth as would be called rich meadow; whereas three years since it would hardly pay for mowing. I think I am safe in saying that one barrel of Phosphate is worth at least three dollars per ton more than that grown on ordinary land, without Phosphate, and it is certainly evident that the difference in purchasing to feed my own stock. I raised a fine crop of potatoes on the Phosphate this season, and believe it an excellent manure for that, and indeed all other crops.

Very truly, etc., H. A. SHELDON.

Let it be remembered that Phosphate when applied as a top dressing on Meadow or Pasture land should be used early in the spring.

MANUFACTURED BY
WM. L. BRADLEY,
24 Broad Street, Boston.

Sold by reliable dealers throughout the country.

**** Send for a Pamphlet. feb20-1f

CAUTION.

TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS OF
CROASDALE'S
SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

MANUFACTURED BY
WATTSON & CLARK,
PHILADELPHIA.

The reputation of our Super-Phosphate being now well established in all places where it has been used, and *being determined to sustain its reputation by using only the best materials in its manufacture*, we beg to notify those who wish to purchase our Super-Phosphate, that it is put up ONLY in bags containing 200 pounds, and is branded

CROASDALE'S
GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

The Standard Fertiliser for all Crops.

STANDARD GUARANTEED BY PROF. J. C BOOTH,
Chemist, U. S. Mint.

MANUFACTURED BY
WATT

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE----BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

The Poet's Corner.

GOD KNOWS.

The secrets of the guilty heart.
Far hidden from the sight of those
Who, knowing them, would shrink and start,
God knows!

However hid by saint-like face,
The current of the life that flows
Away from Heaven, away from grace,
God knows!

The ills of life—its sad distress,
Its many secret, unknown woes,
Its wrongs that seem without redress—
God knows!

The acts which banish peace and rest,
Though hidden both from friends and foes,
Though buried in a silent breast,
God knows!

The dark deceit, the subtle guile,
The slander, dealing hidden blows,
The malice cloaked beneath a smile,
God knows!

God knows! And in His own good time
Will strip from men their whitened clothes,
And crush in shame the sons of crime;
The masks will fall, the truth be known,
And honest men stand forth alone!
God knows!

Ladies' Department.

FROZEN IN.

It was a bitterly cold February night toward the close of last century. The Rhine was not completely frozen over, but huge masses of ice floated down its swollen waters from the upper part of the stream. The bridges of boats had been all long since removed, and for many days only a few ferry boats had hazarded the dangerous passage of the stream. Communication from town to town was only kept up by the road, which ran beneath the mountain sides along the left bank of the river; and even this precarious passage was inundated in parts. The wind blew in angry freezing gusts, but without stirring the leaden veil of sky. All the more stifling seemed the heated air of the low, common room of the wayside inn, which marked the first post station from Andernach toward Cologne. The night was advanced. But two or three villagers still lingered over their empty bottles, as if in expectation of some event. This event was the passage of the ordinary diligence from Coblentz to Cologne. The hour when it was due was long since past. The boozy innkeeper had given orders to his pretty daughter to have all the available beds ready; for he reckoned that the state of the roads would not permit the expected travellers to go further than that night. He was now getting sulky that the diligence had not arrived thus far, and grumbled against Lorenz, the conductor, for not having made a strenuous exertion to come on to a station at which a few dollars might have been made to find their way into the pockets of a friend. But presently he pricked up his ears. Surely it was the sound of the horn. All doubts were soon resolved by the audible noise of the lumbering wheels on the frosty ground. Curiously enough, no horn answered. After a sufficient delay to enable the passengers to emerge from their masses of cloaks and wrappers, they were ushered into the room.

First swaggered in a broad shouldered, red haired young fellow, in the garb of a student of the period, calling lustily for wine. A group of personages followed, the most striking of which was a fair, handsome girl, pale with fatigue and with fatigue and fear, who leaned lightly on the arm of a tall, dark, gray eyed young man, likewise in student attire, who was evidently offering her assidu-ous service; while on the other side of her tottered an old man, whose features as far as they could be distinguished under his heavy fur cap, gave unmistakable evidence of his Jewish origin. When led by the fair girl to the bench he sank together with a groan as if wearied in mind as well as body. The dark haired young man gazed with admiration upon the lithe form of the girl thus occupied, and then sighed, as if a struggle were taking place in his mind. From his contemplation he was roused by the other student.

"Come, Adrian!" said the burly fellow, "leave off gaping at that flaxen Rebecca, with her old Isaac, and take a glass of good Affenthaler to warm your blood, if it be not too hot already."

"Hush!" replied the young man addressed as Adrian; "they will hear you, Weidt."

"Let them hear!" said Egidi, half sulkily. "Should a Jew be offended because you call him a Jew, any more than a dog because you call him a dog? Come away! You are moon struck, man! Come away! or I shall have you falling in love next with the designing daughter of a villainous old usurer whom you have picked up in a diligence."

"You shall not insult *her*, at all events," recommenced Adrian, angrily.

But his friend dragged him away with a noisy laugh; and the two were soon engaged in a muttered discussion, which ended in an intense application of Master Egidi to the Affenthaler before him.

Supper, meanwhile, had been prepared. With difficulty the old Jew was persuaded to take his seat at the table, where he felt his presence was repugnant to one of the party. Conversation was out of the question under the circumstances. But "mine host" made up for all deficiencies in this respect. In voluble flow of language he warned the travellers of the desperate state of the roads, the terrible dangers incurred by continuing the journey at night in such weather, and the urgent necessity of remaining on the spot. Little heed seemed to be given to all these remonstrances at first; but presently the conductor entered the room. He was followed by another individual, in humble attire, and bearing a long box, or pack, cradled in his arms, who bowed to all around in a manner savoring of unctuous reverence, almost of worship, with which a pair of restless, cunning eyes strangely contrasted. This latter personage was saluted by the innkeeper as Master Rochus, the holy relic vender, from Treves. He consulted to by the innkeeper, Master Lorenz, the conductor, was resolute enough to swear that the dangers of proceeding on the journey were certainly very great—*that* he must say; although, if his passengers, in spite of his opinion, chose to go on, it was his duty to drive them, and drive them he must. Fortified with this verdict, "mine host" again urged the advantage of his well aired beds. An impression was evidently made. Egidi smacked his lips over his fresh glass, his friend gazed anxiously at the fair girl, who, in her turn, looked almost with entreaty at her old companion. But it was the old Jew who, although evidently weak in health and exhausted by his journey, and wearing an air of positive terror at the threatened perils of the journey on his pale face, lifted his voice against the proposal, at this moment of indecision.

"It can not be!—I must go on!—I must!" he cried, wringing his hands, and lifting his eyes as if in supplication to Heaven.

In spite of Egidi's course and insulting remonstrances, and Adrian's entreaties in favor of his fair companion, the Jew still muttered, "I must go on!—I must!"

"I have entered into a compact," he said, at last, with resolution, "with Master Conductor, here, and his employers, by which I am to be conveyed through the night on my way to Cologne, so as to reach the town before the hour of noon; the conductor and his employers must abide by the compact."

"Old Shylock," burst out Egidi, "so that you have your moneys to the hour you care not whose lives you risk, even to your own child."

"God of us all knows that I do for the best," responded the Jew, although with a shudder and a deep sigh; "and, even for the love of the poor girl, we must go on."

All further expostulation, either soothing or insulting, seemed to have no effect on the obstinate old man. Master Rochus, the relic vender, who had been watching the result of the controversy with an eager interest in his small, dark eyes, and had uttered a low cry of disappointment at the determination of the Jew, threatened, in a mild vow, the vengeance of the Virgin and all the holy saints at this tempting of Providence on the suggestion of a vile unbeliever. But the humble malediction was of no avail.

The effort is vain," murmured the relic vender, as he turned away, with a spasm of rage on his face. "But I must on with him still, to prevent his arrival by all means!" and the pious man muttered what sounded more like a curse than a holy blessing.

The conductor moved away to obey orders. It was evident throughout that Adrian had resolved not to separate himself, on the journey, from the fair creature who had so quickly enthralled him. Egidi, though he still swore lustily, was as evidently disinclined to be thought cowardly by remaining behind. In due time the whole party was again packed in; and the diligence rumbled onward on its jour-ney.

The night was indeed intensely cold. The old German diligence, as it struggled heavily on its way, looked, through the mist, like the funereal chariot of the Winter King himself. The choked red light of the lantern, placed aloft in front, like a large demon eye, shed an unearthly halo around; and as unearthly was the aspect of the four horses, attached all abreast, snorting streams which looked, as they moved on, like chilly fire. The postillion, perched on his low box, had crouched together, as if to present as small a superficies as possible to the cold, and wore the aspect of a dark toad coachman of this demon carriage. The passengers seemed chilled into silence. Lorenz, the conductor, shrunk from his uncongenial companion in the *coupe*, the relic vender of Treves, as from a noisome thing. From time to time alone he tried to peer into the darkness, so as to ascertain the nature of the road; and only once, in answer to repeated questions from Master Rochus, who whose nervous twitchings displayed his own anxieties, did he vouchsafe the answer that their greatest danger was to be apprehended from the increase of the swollen waters and the floating masses of ice, which might have accumulated since the diligence last passed over the road; and only once the silence was broken by the snoring of Master Egidi, who, after grumbling about the best places being given to "abominable unbelievers," had yielded to the influence of the Affenthaler, and fallen asleep.

From time to time the old Jew shivered, as much from nervous apprehensions as from cold; and his fair companion might have been considered lifeless, had she not occasionally bent forward to arrange the disturbed wrappings of the suffering old man. The faint light within the carriage failed to reveal the stare of Adrian's eyes, fixed on the pretty form of the girl before him, who was evidently the object of his ardent admiration; and, but for an ill suppressed sigh now and then, he might have been considered lifeless also. Yet, silent as it was, the heavy vehicle contained its own little living world of passions, interests, emotions, and cares.

Presently, the diligence began to tumble heavily down a gradual descent. Lorenz, the conductor, bent eagerly forward. He could see but little; but he felt that there was a struggling and striving among the horses as they gained the bottom. Now came the splashing of water. The water was inundated. For this he was prepared; but the anxious question in his mind was as to the force and depth of the flood. He called to the postillion to ask whether he could see the railings of a bridge. The answer was in the affirmative.

"Once over that cursed strip of land below, and we are safe; thunder and cannoon!" he bawled. "On! man; and take care of the bridge!"

Again a struggle and a plunge—and the vehicle moved forward with unsteady, swaying movement. Lorenz could just distinguish the night sky of the wooden bridge, which crossed a side stream, generally narrow and scanty. A dull, grating sound, indicated that the diligence was on the bridge. The wooden structure swayed, the railings tottered. Was the bridge so weakened by the force of the stream during the last few hours that it would break beneath them? This apprehension was felt by all except the sleeping Egidi. A heavy groaning sound—a crash—another plunge—another crash, more awful still! The diligence shook fearfully; then seemed to find a firmer support. It had reached the opposite side, but the bridge had given way behind it. A few spars of shattered railing, on the side the carriage had reached, were all that was visible. Again the diligence moved on—shook once more—then stopped entirely.

Lorenz called again to the driver, but his voice was deadened by the war of waters around. Without further reflection he opened the door of the *coupe* and sprang out. He stood nearly up to his middle in water. To his horror he found that the flood was rushing fiercely against him. The mighty stream seemed to have turned back upon itself. The horses could stem it with their burden no more.

The conductor's intimate knowledge of every portion of the road caused him to be at once aware of the precarious position in which the carriage had been placed. The spot on which it had been checked by the force of the flood was the upper end of a low strip of land skirting the river, and severed from the precipitous mountain by a small stream. Lorenz knew that this passage was sometimes inundated in the flooding seasons, but seldom or never to the extent of the present occasion. Could they have reached it if wearied in mind as well as body. The dark haired young man gazed with admiration upon the lithe form of the girl thus occupied, and then sighed, as if a struggle were taking place in his mind. From his contemplation he was roused by the other student.

Meanwhile the passengers became by degrees aware of the precarious position in which they were placed. Rochus, the relic vender, shook in every limb, cursed the mission on which he was engaged, and all its agents, blasphemed his Maker, and then, in strange contrast, tore some of his so-called relics from his tray, and prayed to the saints for his deliverance, in agony of mind. In the interior, there, of course, if not one of such clamorous and selfish despair, was scarcely less agitated. The fair girl, regardless of the cold, pressed her hands on her aged fellow traveller, and entreated him to be "of comfort;" while the old Jew, more pre-occupied it would seem with the weight upon his mind than the thought of self preservation, shrieked clamorously and ceaselessly, "They must go on! they must!"

Adrian was occupied only with the object of his admiration, begged her to trust to his protection, and swore, like a true, ardent lover in so sore a strait, to rescue her or die. He would have sprung from the carriage had not Lorenz entreated him to refrain from such a useless step until some means could be devised for their liberation.

Egidi, now fully roused from his half drunken sleep, poured forth a torrent of furious reproaches against the head of the "unbelieving and accursed Jew," whose obstinacy and love of usurious gain had plunged them, spite of warning, into so fearful a predicament.

The only means that Lorenz could devise, were that the postilion should unharness one of the horses, mount it, wade through the flood until he reached the higher ground, gallop to the nearest village down the stream, and obtain assistance in boats. With difficulty, numbed as were their hands, and with movements impeded by the accumulating ice blocks, was this task at last achieved by conductor and postilion. As the horse and rider disappeared in the mist, a fresh gleam of hope glimmered in the mind of Lorenz.—But the gleam was but a flash, extinguished speedily in the utter darkness of despair.—Spite of the roaring of the stream, the shouts of the unhappy postilion were heard, to give and receive no answer. He was surrounded by ice blocks, and frozen, unable to advance or return. With his clothes now freezing to his body, and cracking in rents at every movement, Lorenz now contrived to climb upon the roof of the diligence and shout for succor, futile as he could not but feel the attempt must be.

In this despairing task he was assisted by Master Egidi, who, with all his coarseness, had a reckless courage and a love of desperate adventures, and had climbed upon the roof.

From time to time Adrian, though unwilling to leave the fair girl, joined in the shouts; while she, poor child, heeded little the words of her admirer, and was wholly absorbed in the sufferings of the old man, who now lay huddled together, an inert and groaning mass. The postilion's horn, too, was blown; but this ringing note of alarm came more fitfully and faintly presently, then ceased altogether. Above all the clamor might be heard the piteous and discordant groanings of the horses, battered by the ice-blocks whirling around them, and evidently freezing to death. At last another dull sound reached the ears of the unhappy beings imprisoned in their narrow cell of death; it was that of distant cannon. They knew it was the usual warning given to travellers on such occasions; but to them the warning was already vain. The energies of the men were becoming weaker and weaker, numbed as they were more and more by the intense cold which threatened to deaden them soon to lifelessness.

But there was a more immediate danger still. Masses of ice rushed round the devoted carriage, like demons sent by the Ice King to claim their prey, and, as they clashed, climbed higher and higher on the vehicle, as though they were living things. The inundation, then, was rising! It was only too true. The waters oozed and gushed and hissed into the vehicle, beneath the aperture of the door. Soon they flooded the floor, and now were rising little by little within. The coach tottered and shook in its whole mass, as if bending before the stream. In a short time they might be swept away. Adrian contrived to raise the Jew to a crouching position on the seat, where his fair companion knelt as best she could, chafing his hands. The young man would fain have despoiled himself of all his wrappings to bestow greater warmth on the object of her solicitude; but these intentions she gently though firmly repulsed.

Within, all passed in the silence of suffering expectation; while to their ears came the alternate curses and shrieking prayers of the despairing relic vender. And still the waters rose slowly and steadily—now quiet, but not less fatal—now hissing and bubbling through the apertures, in gurgling sounds, as if full of the last stifled sob of drowning men—sucked backward and forward, as the carriage swayed—but slowly rising ever. The situation of the two men on the roof, although they did not feel so keenly the lingering horrors of approaching death by drowning, was perhaps more immediately precarious. In spite of their incessant movements, to impart some warmth to their frames, they both felt that they could not long contend against their invisible but deadly enemy. With their last failing strength they joined in shouting aloud. The only sound returned was the boom of the canon. The lingering dawn broke faintly and slowly around the doomed coach at last. A fine snow was falling. A dull, gray view of a sea of ice was gradually revealed. The horses were there, rigid, frozen erect in their positions. In the nearest distance a dark mass showed where the postillion sat, a frozen statue on his frozen horse. Around the coach the waters still rose more and more.

With the dawn sundry groups of various personages from the neighboring villages had assembled in different spots on the heights above, not far the place where the diligence had been hemmed in. A humble Providence had been astir that night, in the shape of Lieschen, the pretty daughter of the inn keeper. She could not forget the pale face of that fair, delicate girl, exposed to the rigors of the cold, and evident dangers of the turbed wrappings of the suffering old man. The faint light within the carriage failed to reveal the stare of Adrian's eyes, fixed on the pretty form of the girl before him, who was evidently the object of his ardent admiration; and, but for an ill suppressed sigh now and then, he might have been considered lifeless also. Yet, silent as it was, the heavy vehicle contained its own little living world of passions, interests, emotions, and cares.

Presently, the diligence began to tumble heavily down a gradual descent. Lorenz, the conductor, bent eagerly forward. He could see but little; but he felt that there was a struggling and striving among the horses as they gained the bottom. Now came the splashing of water. The water was inundated. For this he was prepared; but the anxious question in his mind was as to the force and depth of the flood. He called to the postillion to ask whether he could see the railings of a bridge. The answer was in the affirmative.

"Once over that cursed strip of land below, and we are safe; thunder and cannoon!" he bawled. "On! man; and take care of the bridge!"

Again a struggle and a plunge—and the vehicle moved forward with unsteady, swaying movement. Lorenz could just distinguish the night sky of the wooden bridge, which crossed a side stream, generally narrow and scanty. A dull, grating sound, indicated that the diligence was on the bridge. The wooden structure swayed, the railings tottered. Was the bridge so weakened by the force of the stream during the last few hours that it would break beneath them? This apprehension was felt by all except the sleeping Egidi. A heavy groaning sound—a crash—another plunge—another crash, more awful still! The diligence shook fearfully; then seemed to find a firmer support. It had reached the opposite side, but the bridge had given way behind it. A few spars of shattered railing, on the side the carriage had reached, were all that was visible. Again the diligence moved on—shook once more—then stopped entirely.

Lorenz called again to the driver, but his voice was deadened by the war of waters around. Without further reflection he opened the door of the *coupe* and sprang out. He stood nearly up to his middle in water. To his horror he found that the flood was rushing fiercely against him. The mighty stream seemed to have turned back upon itself. The horses could stem it with their burden no more.

The conductor's intimate knowledge of every portion of the road caused him to be at once aware of the precarious position in which the carriage had been placed. The spot on which it had been checked by the force of the flood was the upper end of a low strip of land skirting the river, and severed from the precipitous mountain by a small stream. Lorenz knew that this passage was sometimes inundated in the flooding seasons, but seldom or never to the extent of the present occasion. Could they have reached it if wearied in mind as well as body. The dark haired young man gazed with admiration upon the lithe form of the girl thus occupied, and then sighed, as if a struggle were taking place in his mind. From his contemplation he was roused by the other student.

"Come, Adrian!" said the burly fellow, "leave off gaping at that flaxen Rebecca, with her old Isaac, and take a glass of good Affenthaler to warm your blood, if it be not too hot already."

"Hush!" replied the young man addressed as Adrian; "they will hear you, Weidt."

"Let them hear!" said Egidi, half sulkily. "Should a Jew be offended because you call him a Jew, any more than a dog because you call him a dog? Come away! You are moon struck, man! Come away! or I shall have you falling in love next with the designing daughter of a villainous old usurer whom you have picked up in a diligence."

"You shall not insult *her*, at all events," recommenced Adrian, angrily.

But his friend dragged him away with a noisy laugh; and the two were soon engaged in a muttered discussion, which ended in an intense application of Master Egidi to the Affenthaler before him.

Supper, meanwhile, had been prepared. With difficulty the old Jew was persuaded to take his seat at the table, where he felt his presence was repugnant to one of the party. Conversation was out of the question under the circumstances. But "mine host" made up for all deficiencies in this respect. In voluble flow of language he warned the travellers of the desperate state of the roads, the terrible dangers incurred by continuing the journey at night in such weather, and the urgent necessity of remaining on the spot. Little heed seemed to be given to all these remonstrances at first; but presently the conductor entered the room. He was followed by another individual, in humble attire, and bearing a long box, or pack, cradled in his arms, who bowed to all around in a manner savoring of unctuous reverence, almost of worship, with which a pair of restless, cunning eyes strangely contrasted. This latter personage was saluted by the innkeeper as Master Rochus, the holy relic vender, from Treves. He consulted to by the innkeeper, Master Lorenz, the conductor, was resolute enough to swear that the dangers of proceeding on the journey were certainly very great—*that* he must say; although, if his passengers, in spite of his opinion, chose to go on, it was his duty to drive them, and drive them he must. Fortified with this verdict, "mine host" again urged the advantage of his well aired beds. An impression was evidently made. Egidi smacked his lips over his fresh glass, his friend gazed anxiously at the fair girl, who, in her turn, looked almost with entreaty at her old companion. But it was the old Jew who, although evidently weak in health and exhausted by his journey, and wearing an air of positive terror at the threatened perils of the journey on his pale face, lifted his voice against the proposal, at this moment of indecision.

"It can not be!—I must go on!—I must!" he cried, wringing his hands, and lifting his eyes as if in supplication to Heaven.

In spite of Egidi's course and insulting remonstrances, and Adrian's entreaties in favor of his fair companion, the Jew still muttered, "I must go on!—I must!"

"I have entered into a compact," he said, at last, with resolution, "with Master Conductor, here, and his employers, by which I am to be conveyed through the night on my way to Cologne, so as to reach the town before the hour of noon; the conductor and his employers must abide by the compact."

"Old Shylock," burst out Egidi, "so that you have your moneys to the hour you care not whose lives you risk, even to your own child."

"God of us all knows that I do for the best," responded the Jew, although with a shudder and a deep sigh; "and, even for the love of the poor girl, we must go on."

All further expostulation, either soothing or insulting, seemed to have no effect on the obstinate old man. Master Rochus, the relic vender, who had been watching the result of the controversy with an eager interest in his small, dark eyes, and had uttered a low cry of disappointment at the determination of the Jew, threatened, in a mild vow, the vengeance of the Virgin and all the holy saints at this tempting of Providence on the suggestion of a vile unbeliever. But the humble malediction was of no avail.

The effort is vain," murmured the relic vender, as he turned away, with a spasm of rage on his face. "But I must on with him still, to prevent his arrival by all means!" and the pious man muttered what sounded more like a curse than a holy blessing.

The conductor moved away to obey orders. It was evident throughout that Adrian had resolved not to separate himself, on the journey, from the fair creature who had so quickly enthralled him. Egidi, though he still swore lustily, was as evidently disinclined to be thought cowardly by remaining behind. In due time the whole party was again packed in; and the diligence rumbled onward on its jour-ney.

The night was indeed intensely cold. The old German diligence, as it struggled heavily on its way, looked, through the mist, like the funereal chariot of the Winter King himself. The choked red light of the lantern, placed aloft in front, like a large demon eye, shed an unearthly halo around; and as unearthly

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES

FROM LADY CONTRIBUTORS.

CREAM TARTAR BISCUITS.—Five cups of flour, one spoonful of butter, two teapoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoon of soda. Mix with sour milk.

Anecdotes.

ANECDOTE OF FINN. Finn was once a witness for the prosecution in a case before the Common Pleas in Boston, and his testimony was so direct and conclusive, that the counsel for the defence thought it necessary to discredit him. The following dialogue then ensued:

"Mr. Finn, you live in ——— street; do you not?"

"Yes, I do."

"You have lived there a great while?"

"Several years."

"Does not a female live there under your protection?"

"There does."

"Does she bear your name?"

"She is certainly known in the neighborhood by the name of Mrs. Finn."

"Is she your wife?"

"No, we were never legally married."

"That will do, sir; I have no more to ask."

"But I have something more to answer, sir," replied Finn, with spirit. "The Mrs. Finn, of whom you have been pleased to speak with such levity is my *mother*; and I have known but *one man* base enough to breathe aught against her. You, sir, can guess who he is. True, she *is* under my protection. She protected me through my infancy and childhood, and it is but paying a small part of the debt I owe her, to do as much for her in her old age."

The baffled counsellor had not another word to say.

☞ A story is told of Paganini, who, when asked to play at Vauxhall Gardens, inquired how many people the place would hold.

"How many?" said the manager. "That's almost impossible to say; it's a large open space."

"Well," replied the fiddler, nothing daunted, "how many will the large space contain when quite full?"

"Perhaps twenty thousand," said the manager.

"Ah! twenty thousand people; and you charge how much?"

"Four shillings each."

"Four shillings each—twenty thousand four shillings make eighty thousand; eighty thousand shillings, £4000. Well," continued Paganini, after making this calculation aloud, "I will play at one concert for £3000, and you may have the other £1000 for yourself."

CONCLUSION.

A HARD CASE. In the flush times of Vicksburg when the phrase "hard case" meant something more than it does now, Harvey Jenkins was admittedly one of the hardest. By some strange accident Harvey found himself at church one evening. The sermon being over, the preacher requested all who were friendly to religion to rise and hold up their right hands. The whole audience, apparently were on their feet. After they were seated again, the minister continued:

"Now, if there is a single one here who desires to see Satan and his kingdom prosper, he will rise and hold up his hand."

Harvey, with some difficulty, got to an upright position, and said:

"Had the vote been less unanimous, I should have retained my seat, but I make it a point of honor never to abandon a friend under adverse circumstances."

QUIPS, QUIRPS AND QUODLIBETS. Mrs. Partington thinks the pillars of liberty are stuffed with the feathers of the American Eagle.

What joint of meat is most appropriate for an empty larder?—A fillet. (fill it.)

A cotemporary thinks that the public singer that "draws best is the mosquito.

We always respect old age, except when stuck with a pair of tough chickens.

☞ Why, Sambo, how black you are!" said a gentleman, the other day, to a negro waiter at a hotel; "how in the name of wonder did you get so black?" Why, look here, massa, de reason am dis—de day dis chile was born was an eclipse." Ebony received a stiffer grinning his thanks con-sequence. "I tell you what it is, massa, dis nigger may be black, but he ain't green, no how!"

☞ A cowardly fellow having kicked a newsboy for pestering him to buy an evening paper, the lad waited till another boy accosted the "gentleman" and then shouted in the hearing of all bystanders, "It's no use to try him, Jim; he can't read."

SKATING WITH A GIRL.

I've sounded each depth in the waters of pleasure,
And gone every round in their eddying whirl;
And I'll tell you the truth—there's nothing can measure
The fun of a winter's night skate with a girl,
That is—a rosy, laughing girl,
A spunky, saucy, roguish girl;
A frank, good natured, jolly, joking,
Mischief loving, poser poking,
Teasing, winning, careless, merry,
Doting, dashing, sprightly, cherry,
Lively, mirthful, frisky, witty,
Tasty, trusting, pouty, pretty,
Smiling, jaunty, spicy, girl,
With sparkling eye and wavy curl,
Ruby lips and teeth like pearl,
Who says it's cold—and she can't skate—and hints at the necessity of your putting your arm around her to keep her from falling.

Now onward we dash o'er the icy tract flying,
And banished forever are sorrow and pain.
A fall! but no matter—there's nothing like trying,
So I take her up gently and onward again.
And she laughs as swift we glide,
While I whisper at her side—
"You're the gayest, brightest, neatest girl,
Yes, the very dearest, sweetest girl,
Oh! the truest, trimmest, prettiest,
Frankest, fairest, proudest, wittiest,
The very best and rarest girl,
The finest girl that I can see,
The girl of all the world for me!"
And she says—"Oh! don't talk that way, but stoop down and tighten my skates, and—don't let me fall again—and—well"—Oh, my! is'nt it fun?

Then give me the ice with a jolly good skate,
With my own darling girl, and I'll whistle at fate.

PATIENT WAITING.

A lady and gentleman are now in this city who were engaged to be married more than thirty years ago, and are still anxiously waiting the day when they shall be made one. In 1840 they had been engaged for some time, but did not marry because each had a mother dependent upon them for support. The two mothers refused to live together, and their children would not leave them, but decided to postpone their marriage until one or the other should die. Both mothers are still living, and the gentleman continues to visit the lady, their filial duties keeping them apart. The man has had the consumption for several years, and doubtless ere either of the now very aged mothers shall take their departure, he will have gone to his last resting place. Every day a trembling Romeo, leaning heavily on a cane, with feeble steps, wends his way to the house of Juliet, a withered maiden lady, whose hair is silvered by age and trouble.—*Hartford Post, Jan. 30th.*

A TRILLION.

This is a simple word, but it includes a good many units. A person who had commenced counting at the creation and had been miraculously allowed to continue his work would not have reached the number yet by a very considerable margin, because the past, much enlarged and improved, containing descriptive lists of all Flower and Garden Seeds worthy of cultivation, ex-sand years. A little calculation of this sort sometimes renders a man better able to appreciate what a short space of time he is allowed to live in this sublunary sphere, and what an exceedingly long period eternity is compared with it. He will also understand that a few thousand dollars one way or the other make very little difference to him, provided he is able to get enough sleep and three meals regularly, and can run up a small account against mankind for a number of kind services rendered here and there along his brief journey.

☞ Beecher says: "The Yankee that grabs, the yankee that grinds, and cozens and sneaks; that smiles his ghastliest, pretiest to make a cent, and grabs and keeps it as if it were the revenue of an empire; and does all this out of love for money—oh! poor Yankee! Nevertheless, who are they that build colleges? Who are they whose States have in the worst times the best credit? They were the body politic of Yankees. Any body but a Yankee would have died in Massachusetts long ago or have become an Esquimaux; 'twas such an unlovable, inhospitable climate. The Yankee, after all, grinds to some purpose.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, AND 10 STATE ST. BOSTON,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the Religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers.

HUMAN BLOOD!
Its Mysteries.
It must be admitted by every rational mind that the man who contributes the most toward promoting the happiness and welfare of the human race must of necessity be the most highly esteemed by his fellowmen; and acting upon this principle it appears that Professor R. L. Hamilton, of New York, has, by patient investigation and vast experience, solved the uncertain question in relation to the vexed and important subject of Liver complaint and other chronic diseases.
It will be remembered by the readers of this paper that, a few days ago, Dr. Hamilton's Theory of Liver, Lung, and other diseases was published in connection with many other vital facts, in which all diseased persons are interested, many wonderful cures were published from all parts of the country. Others of a startling and interesting character are given below, which seem to us are evidence that cannot be questioned for a moment, and we advise those who are suffering from the diseases he makes a specialty of, to write their full symptoms and get Professor Hamilton's opinion and advice at once.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED!
NEW YORK CITY, January 20, 1869.
TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung, and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 546 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practising physician and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience, he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment in the use of, in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of troubles arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of the cause of, and, determined to make them a specialty. Laying the vegetable world under tribute, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases, are now virtually under his full control and yield to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch, for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have used, or are using, his wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and a gentleman of honor and integrity. I feel safe in repeating and stating the positive truth when I say that it is well known throughout this country, that no man's character for honesty and integrity of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases of the age. As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Prof. Hamilton and his unparallel success as a profes-ional man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all. Most respectfully,
Rev. W. R. JACOBS,
No. 41 Park Row, Room No. 4.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!
ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED!
The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinckley, of ATHENS Maine, writes:
"My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastorship. *Glad it not been for your medicine I should not here be living now.* To you, with God's blessing do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your medicines coming, as I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver or Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your unwearied efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity."

CONCLUSION.
It would seem to us that, after carefully looking over the evidence given above, all reasonable persons must be led to the conclusion that there could be no good reason for doubting the fact that Dr. HAMILTON is just what he is represented to be—a very successful physician in the treatment of Chronic Diseases. If anyone is to cry "humbug," for the above parties have voluntee-red to give their evidence for the benefit of the suffering, and for all of the country. Others of a startling and interesting character are given below, which seem to us are evidence that cannot be questioned for a moment, and we advise those who are suffering from the diseases he makes a specialty of, to write their full symptoms and get Professor Hamilton's opinion and advice at once.

NOTICE!
Prof. Hamilton has now in press and nearly ready a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of his remarkable life, with a full description of himself. This book also contains a complete history of Prof. H.'s wonderful cures—his theory of diseases, and the only natural, safe and successful mode of all chronic diseases—a valuable work for everybody. SENT FREE.
Have no hesitancy in writing to the Doctor, and state to him your case in full, and he will deal honestly and promptly with you. All letters to him must be addressed thus:
DR. LEONIDAS HAMILTON M. D.,
No. 546 BROADWAY,
Care of Post Office Box 4,902, New York.
The number of Box must be put on each letter to insure safety. Post Office Box must be put on feb6-4tp

Cure for Female Weakness.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE, made from an Indian recipe, is entirely vegetable, and is a certain remedy for all female weaknesses. By enclosing a three cent stamp, I will send you my circular.
Manufactured and sold by MRS. LINUS BELCH
Ex. Commissioner, Mass. And sold by C. C. Goodwin, 28 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Lewis Packard, Winthrop, Me., and by all druggists.

MRS. BELCHER: Spending last summer with my mother-in-law, Mrs. D. M. Barker, who lives at Island Falls, I had a chance to test your medicine and find it all it is recommended, and I wish to try it again. Send me five dollars for six bottles. Direct to Mrs. S. A. Barker, Union House, Thornaston, N. H. sep4-5 eow13t

$25 KNITTING MACHINE, WANTED!—Buyers and Sellers for the RICKFORD Portable Knitting Machine; invented and patented for the household ever made. It knits 29,000 stitches per minute, and will knit and narrow the heel and toe of the celebrated "Rockford" Sock, and do all kinds of knitting. Parties are making from $3 to $5 per day at their homes. Our new Book of Instructions is plain and simple. Address the RICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE CO., 52 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. dec19-12tp

Builders Mutual Insurance Co.
Office No. 20 State Street, Boston.
INSURES the safer Class of Manufacturing Property, Dwellings, Warehouses, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire or Lightning, (whether burned or shattered,) on favorable terms.
J. C. HOADLEY, President.
C. E. MILES, Treasurer.
H. E. ABBOTT, Secretary.
☞ On risks of Farm Buildings, where LIVE STOCK is included, Policies cover that Stock, whether in BARN, HIGHWAY or FIELD against loss by lightning. jan9-13t

Jersey Stock For Sale.
JERSEY STOCK, CHESTER COUNTY PIGS, South Down SHEEP, and Brahma Pootra Eggs, for sale by JOHN BROOKS,
1yr1 ly* Princeton, Mass.

Licensed By The
UNITED STATES
AUTHORITY.
S. C. THOMPSON & CO.'S
GREAT
ONE DOLLAR SALE
Of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Linens, Cottons, Fancy Goods, Albums, Bibles, Silver Plated Ware Cutlery, Leather and Germans goods of every description, &c
These articles to be sold at the uniform price of
ONE DOLLAR EACH,
and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.
The most popular and economical method of doing business in the country.
The goods we have for sale are described on printed slips and will be sent to any address at the rate of 10 cents each. Call at the office and examine. It is then at the option of holders whether they will send one dollar for the article or not.
☞ PATRONIZING THIS SALE you have a chance to exchange your goods, should the article mentioned on the printed slip not be desired.
The Small Article sold for ONE DOLLAR can be exchanged for Silver Plated, Five Bottled Revolving Castors, Jewelry, Watches, Pianos, Sewing Machines, Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Harmonicas, Albums, Bibles, Cutlery, Gold Pens, Clocks, Parlor Stoves, Ranges, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers,